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## Part 1

## General Revision on Primary (4)

(Connect 4) مراجعة على



### Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

Affirmative الإيجابي	Negative النفي	Interrogative الاستفهام
I → like .....	I → don't like .....	Do → I like ..... ?
He } likes .....	He } doesn't like .....	Does { he like ..... ?
She } likes .....	She } doesn't like .....	Does { she like ..... ?
It } likes .....	It } doesn't like .....	Does { it like ..... ?
You } like .....	You } don't like .....	Do { you like ..... ?
We } like .....	We } don't like .....	Do { we like ..... ?
They } like .....	They } don't like .....	Do { they like ..... ?

### 1 Choose the correct word(s):

- Dad (work – works – is working) every day.
- They (play – are playing – plays) basketball every Friday.
- The teacher (doesn't – don't – isn't) like noisy children.
- He sometimes (wash – washes – is washing) his car.
- Where (do – does – did) Rasha go every weekend?
- The farmer (goes – go – is going) to his farm in the morning.
- When does she (paint – paints – painted) pictures?
- They (don't – doesn't – hasn't) work on Saturdays.
- He doesn't (has – have – had) a shower every morning.
- She (like – liking – likes) sports.
- Does Dalia have a notebook? - Yes, (she – she does – she do).
- Do you have a toy car? - No, I (do – doesn't – don't).
- He (get – getting – gets) up in the morning.
- Do they (likes – like – liking) basketball?
- On Monday, she (cleaning – clean – cleans) the house.



16. She (isn't – don't – doesn't) go shopping on Monday.  
 17. He doesn't (doing – does – do) homework on Friday.  
 18. We don't (likes – like – liking) high jump.  
 19. A firefighter (drive – drives – delivers) a red truck.  
 20. She doesn't like soup, but she (don't like – doesn't like – likes) milk.

**2 Complete the following sentences with: do – does – Do – Does**

- ..... you have any brothers?
- ..... Ali like koshari?
- ..... they play in the street?
- What ..... your father do?
- Where ..... you work?
- ..... Soha have any sisters?
- What ..... uncle and aunt do?
- Where ..... your mother work?
- What ..... a fireman do?
- What ..... nurses wear?
- When ..... the bell ring?

**3 Change the following sentences into singular as in the example:**

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Firemen wear helmets.      | ▶ The fireman wears a helmet. |
| 2. They teach English.        | ▶ Miss Sahar .....            |
| 3. I have two cousins.        | ▶ Mervat .....                |
| 4. Doctors work in hospitals. | ▶ The doctor .....            |
| 5. They are watching TV now.  | ▶ He .....                    |
| 6. I'm drawing pictures.      | ▶ She .....                   |
| 7. They have two aunts.       | ▶ He .....                    |
| 8. We play football.          | ▶ I .....                     |
| 9. You like chocolate.        | ▶ Noura .....                 |
| 10. They always help us.      | ▶ Mostafa .....               |

## Past Simple Tense

## زمن الماضي البسيط

Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفي	Interrogative الاستفهام
I He She It You We They } played	I He She It You We They } did not play } didn't play	Did I play.....? he play.....? she play.....? it play.....? you play.....? we play.....? they play.....?

## Key words

▶ yesterday أمس    ▶ ago منذ    ▶ last week الأسبوع الماضي

**4 Choose the correct word(s):**

- The family (watch – watches – watched) TV last night
- She (cook – cooks – cooked) a delicious dish yesterday evening.
- He (play – plays – played) the guitar at the party last week.
- It (had – was – did) my birthday party yesterday.
- He didn't (open – opens – opening) all his presents.
- They (finish – finishes – finished) all the cake at the party last Friday.
- She didn't (listen – listens – listening) to music yesterday.
- My dad (come – comes – came) home at five yesterday.
- He (sing – sings – sang) and played at the party.
- Mom didn't (shop – shops – shopping) last week.
- They (live – lives – lived) in Egypt thousands of years ago.
- They (has – have – had) lots of different jobs in the past.
- She didn't (has – have – had) a party last Friday.
- (Do – Does – Did) you have a good day yesterday?
- What (did – was – were) you do last night?
- Where did they (play – played – playing) tennis last Sunday?
- Did he (walk – walks – walked) to school yesterday?



18. She (drop – drops – dropped) the paint because she wasn't careful.
19. (Was – Were – Did) you at home yesterday?
20. She (breaks – is breaking – broke) the dishes an hour ago.
21. Why (do – does – did) they join the club yesterday?
22. What (was – were – did) he do last week?
23. Who did he (visit – visits – visited) yesterday?
24. She (wasn't – weren't – didn't) find her lost pencil.
25. We (wasn't – weren't – didn't) at home last night.
26. Ola didn't (help – helps – helped) her mom with the housework yesterday.

**5 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:**

1. Amy eats an apple every day. (yesterday)  
▶ .....
2. Builders used stone to build the hotel. (What)  
▶ .....?
3. They are working now. (last night)  
▶ .....
4. People lived in caves and tents a long time ago. (Where)  
▶ .....?
5. He listens to his new CD. (an hour ago)  
▶ .....
6. Yes, Adel broke all the dishes. (Did)  
▶ .....?
7. We learn new facts and new skills. (last week)  
▶ .....
8. He had a swimming lesson on Monday. (When)  
▶ .....?
9. She's having lots of fun at the club. (yesterday)  
▶ .....
10. He invents lots of different things. (a year ago)  
▶ .....

### Comparison

- ☆ The lion is a **strong** animal.
- ☆ The lion is **stronger than** the wolf.
- ☆ The lion is **the strongest** animal.
- ☆ The red flower is **beautiful**.
- ☆ The red flower is **more beautiful than** the purple flower.
- ☆ The red flower is **the most beautiful** flower.

**6 Choose the correct word(s):**

1. My grandfather is the (old – older – oldest) in the family.
2. Lions are (the most – more – the least) dangerous than foxes.
3. The elephant is the (heavy – heavier – heaviest) animal.
4. Question 3 is (more – less – the most) difficult question.
5. Today, I'm (happy – happier – happiest) than yesterday.
6. My brother Hani is ill. He is the (saddest – sadder – sad) one in the family.
7. The mouse is one of the (small – smaller – smallest) animals.
8. Monkeys are (less intelligent – more intelligent – the most intelligent) than pandas.
9. The lion is big, but the hippo is (biggest – bigger – big).
10. My school is (old – older – oldest) than my house.
11. This test is (the most important – least important – more important) one this week.
12. I think fish is (more delicious – the most delicious – more delicious than) chicken.
13. Monkeys are the (funny – funnier – funniest) animals in the zoo.
14. My little sister is (thin – thinner – thinnest) than me.
15. Salim is the (more careful – most careful – the most careful) driver in our town.
16. The horse is one of the (fast – faster – fastest) animals.
17. My painting is (more colorful – more colorful than – the most colorful) my friend's painting.



18. Heba was wearing (the – than – as) nicest dress in the party.  
 19. Reading is (useful – more useful – the most useful) than watching TV.  
 20. The purple blouse is (the most beautiful – most beautiful – less beautiful) one in the shop.

### لا يستطيع can't - يستطيع can

- ☆ I **can** fly a kite.  
 ☆ Mona **can't** drive a car.  
 ☆ **Can** you run quickly?      ▶ Yes, I can.  
 ☆ **Can** you climb a tree?      ▶ No, I can't.

### 7 Choose the correct word(s):

1. Marium can't (playing – plays – play) basketball.
2. Can he (jump – jumps – jumping) over the fence?
3. He can (runs – run – running) across the bridge.
4. No, he (can – can't – is) go out. He's tired.
5. I'm a good football player. I (can – am – can't) play football.
6. He doesn't like water. He (can – can't – isn't) swim.
7. Now, he can (open – opens – opening) his presents.
8. He can't (ride – rides – riding) a horse.
9. Can he play baseball? - No, (can't – he can – he can't).
10. He (can – can't – isn't) run, but he can walk.
11. He can't read, but he (can – can't – isn't) draw a picture.
12. (Can – Are – Is) Ali play tennis?
13. Yes, he (can – can't – isn't).
14. He can (drink – drinks – drinking) his milk.
15. Can he play football? - No, (he can – he can't – he).
16. He can (uses – use – using) a computer.
17. She can't (swim – swims – swimming).
18. He (can – can't – isn't) ride a bike, but he can play with a ball.

### This - That - These - Those

This is	▶▶▶ هذا - للمفرد القريب
That is	▶▶▶ هذا - للمفرد البعيد
These are	▶▶▶ هؤلاء - للجمع القريب
Those are	▶▶▶ هؤلاء - للجمع البعيد

### 8 Choose the correct word(s):

1. What is (this – those – these)?
2. (That – Those – These) is my castle.
3. (These – This – That) are books
4. (These – Those – This) is my bag.
5. (That – This – Those) are my cars.
6. What are (that – these – this)?
7. (That – Those – These) is my aunt.
8. That (am – is – are) a bird.
9. These (am – is – are) shops.
10. Those (am – is – are) dark clouds.
11. This (am – is – are) my chair.
12. Those are (boat – train – planes).
13. That is a (tigers – fox – lions).
14. This is a (pen – books – pencils).
15. These are (bird – animal – trees).
16. (Those – This – These) girl is hopping on squares.
17. (This – Those – That) planes are fast.
18. (That – Those – These) is my garden.
19. (These – Those – This) isn't a teddy bear.
20. (This – That – These) are your new toys.
21. (This – Those – These) is my pen.
22. (This – That – Those) is the moon.
23. What are (this – those – that)?
24. What's (these – those – this)?
25. What (am – is – are) that?



## Giving advice (should – shouldn't)

☆ You **should** (يجب) help your mom at home.

☆ You **shouldn't** (لا يجب) eat unhealthy food.

9 Complete the following sentences with: **should – shouldn't**

1. You ..... waste your time.
2. We ..... do our homework.
3. She ..... go to bed early.
4. He ..... eat his sandwiches.
5. You ..... shout in class.
6. We ..... play in the street.
7. I ..... help my friends.
8. They ..... eat much sugar.
9. We ..... go to the dentist twice a year.
10. You ..... drink milk before going to bed.
11. We ..... listen to our teachers.
12. I ..... make a noise.
13. She ..... drink too many sweet drinks.
14. You ..... brush your teeth.
15. He ..... fight in class.
16. We ..... eat vegetables and fruits.
17. I ..... run and jump at home.
18. They ..... read a lot.
19. She ..... speak loudly in class.
20. We ..... be good pupils.

## Punctuation علامات الترقيم

## 1 The Capital letters

## ► We use them:

- at the beginning of sentences, names of people, towns, cities, countries, continents, nationalities, languages, days of the week, months of the year, seas, oceans, mountains, rivers, famous places, abbreviations and the pronoun "I".

○ تستخدم الحروف الكبيرة في بداية الجملة و بداية أسماء الأشخاص و المدن و البلاد و القارات و الجنسيات و اللغات و أيام الأسبوع و شهور السنة و أسماء البحار و المحيطات و الجبال و الأنهار و الأماكن الشهيرة والإختصارات و الضمير (I) بمعنى أنا.

○ I saw Mrs Hala in the Egyptian Museum last April.

○ He learns Arabic, English and French at his school.

## 2 The Comma (,)

## ► We use it:

- after (**Yes - No**), after and before (**please**), to separate words, phrases in a list or to separate two sentences with a conjunction.

○ تستخدم بعد كلمات (**No - Yes**) وقبل أو بعد كلمة (**please**) وعندما نريد أن نفصل كلمات أو عبارات في قائمة وعندما نريد أن نفصل جملتين مرتبطتين برابط.

○ I need flour, butter, eggs and sugar for the cake.

○ Yes, I'd like some juice, please.

○ When I reach my school, I greet all my friends.

## 3 The Full stop (.)

## ► We use it:

- at the end of the statement. ○ تستخدم في نهاية الجملة الخبرية.

○ My family bought a new car.

## 4 The Question mark (?)

## ► We use it:

- at the end of the question. ○ تستخدم في نهاية الجملة الإستفهامية (السؤال).

○ Where are you going?

## 5 The Exclamation Mark (!)

## ► We use it:

- at the end of a sentence to show a strong feeling.

○ نستخدم علامة التعجب (!) في نهاية الجملة لنظهر الشعور القوي أو التأكيد على معنى الجملة.

○ That's interesting!

○ What a nice car!

○ I love Egypt!

○ She's very happy!



# Unit 1

## We plant our food

## نحن نزرع طعامنا

In this unit I will ....

- listen, read, research, and write about different types of food.
- understand food chains.
- listen to a conversation about favorite food.
- practice making suggestions with how about.
- read a fairy tale.
- understand decimal fractions.
- research and make a poster about fruit and vegetables that grow in Egypt.
- practice saying vowel sounds.
- write a recipe.

### Objectives

Vocabulary	bananas, beans, cakes, candy, carrots, chocolate, coconuts, eggs, grapes, lemons, limes, mangoes, milk, onions, pineapples, rice, chickpeas, ingredients, legumes, seeds, rows, harvest, energy, producers, consumers, decomposers, primary, secondary, tertiary, castle, giant, grabbed, chopped, cage
Language	Hello, what would you like? -I'd like some carrots, please. Are there any beans? -Yes, there are. / -No, there aren't. <b>Making suggestions:</b> How about buying some coconuts? Countable and uncountable foods with a, an, some, and any
Reading	Text about the production of chickpeas from the farm to the dinner table Text about a food chain Food diaries A fairy tale: Jack and the Beanstalk Reading a recipe for basbousa
Listening	dialog between two friends about healthy and unhealthy food, and food preferences Dialog at the market
Speaking	Roleplaying a dialog between customers and market sellers, discussion about food production, discussion about personal diet and how to make sensible food choices
Writing	Write a recipe for a healthy meal giving ingredients and instructions
Project	Making a poster about the production and use of a locally-produced fruit, vegetable, or legume

### Theme (1) I discover myself

## Lesson 1 Food and drink

### Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



fruit

فاكهة



pineapple

أناناس



mango

مانجو



coconuts

جوز هند



lemons

ليمون



lime

ثمرة الليم



onions

بصل



beans

فول

ثمرة الليم هي ثمرة حمضية تشبه الليمون، وتكون عادة مستديرة الشكل ولونها أخضر وأحياناً مابين الأخضر والأصفر.



carrots

جزر



eggs

بيض



potatoes

بطاطس



chocolate

شيكولاتة



fish

سمك



chickens

دجاج



## Extra Vocabulary

## كلمات إضافية

healthy	صحي	at home	في البيت
unhealthy	غير صحي	at the market	في السوق
fresh	طازج	garden	حديقة

## Conjugation of verbs

## Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past		Present		Past	
collect	يجمع	collected		love	يحب	loved	
listen	يستمع	listened		like	يحب	liked	

## Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past		Present		Past	
read	يقرأ	read		grow	يزرع	grew	
put	يضع	put		sell	يبيع	sold	
have	يملك - عنده	had		buy	يشترى	bought	
eat	يأكل	ate		think	يفكر	thought	

## Did you know?

## هل تعلم؟

Pineapples don't grow on trees! They grow on the ground.

الأناناس لا ينمو على الأشجار وإنما ينمو على الأرض.



## Read and learn

## A conversation between Dina and Farida

حوار بين دينا وفريدا



**Dina:** What's your favorite food, Farida?

**Farida:** That's easy! It's chocolate.

**Dina:** Mmm... I love chocolate too. But it isn't healthy, is it?

**Farida:** I think it's OK to eat a little. But yes, it is unhealthy if you eat a lot.

**Dina:** What's your favorite healthy food?

**Farida:** Oh, I like chicken and I like fish. But my favorite is mango. We have a mango tree in the garden.

**Dina:** I love mango too. We don't have a mango tree. We have a lime tree and a lemon tree.

**Farida:** My uncle grows onions and potatoes. He has chickens too. He collects fresh eggs every day. Sometimes he sells them at the market.

## The lesson notes

عند سؤال شخص عن طعامه المفضل نستخدم الآتي:

▶ What's your favorite food? ما هو طعامك المفضل؟

▶ What's your favorite healthy food? ما هو طعامك الصحي المفضل؟

☆ اقرأ واستمع إلى النصف الأول من الحوار بين دينا وفريدا لتتعلم كيف تعبر عن رأيك تجاه شيئ معين، وكيف تتبادل الآراء مع شخص آخر، كيف تتفق مع بعض آرائه وتختلف مع بعضها، كل هذا بشكل مهذب وبلغة حوار راقية.

▶ I love chocolate too. But it isn't healthy, is it?

أنا أحب الشيكولاتة أيضاً ولكنها ليست صحية، أليس كذلك؟

▶ I think it's OK to eat a little. But yes, it is unhealthy if you eat a lot.

أعتقد أنه لا بأس من تناول القليل منها، ولكن نعم إنها غير صحية إن تناولت الكثير.



## Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

unhealthy – mango tree – grow – healthy – chicken

- Dina : What's your favorite food, Farida?  
 Farida : That's easy! It's chocolate.  
 Dina : Mmm... I love chocolate too. But it isn't ..., is it?  
 Farida : I think it's OK to eat a little. But yes, it is ... if you eat a lot.  
 Dina : What's your favorite healthy food?  
 Farida : Oh, I like ... and I like fish. But my favorite is mango.  
 We have a ... in the garden.

2 Match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
1. What's your favorite food?	a) They are healthy.
2. He collects	b) them at the market.
3. It is unhealthy	c) fresh eggs every day.
4. Sometimes he sells	d) if you eat a lot of chocolate.
	e) I love mangoes.

3 Choose the correct word:

- Most children like (limes – chocolate – onions). It's a sweet food.
- (Pineapples – Onions – Beans) are a kind of fruit.
- We don't grow (coconuts – lemons – chicken). We raise them.
- We get fresh (fish – eggs – carrots) from chicken.
- Eating a lot of chocolate is (healthy – unhealthy – good).
- Most Egyptians eat (beans – limes – coconuts) for breakfast.

- My sister likes (lemon – onion – bean) juice. It's her favorite juice.
- (Potatoes – Limes – Carrots) are orange in color. They are a kind of vegetables.

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

- your – healthy – favorite – What's – food?  
 ▶ ..... ?
- unhealthy – a lot – It is – if – eat – you.  
 ▶ ..... ?
- a mango – the garden – have – tree – We – in.  
 ▶ ..... ?
- you – home – Do – at – grow – fruit?  
 ▶ ..... ?
- grows – potatoes – My – and – onions – uncle.  
 ▶ ..... ?
- collects – day – every – eggs – He – fresh.  
 ▶ ..... ?
- Farida – healthy – Does – is – chocolate – think?  
 ▶ ..... ?

5 Read the text again and answer T (True) or F (False):

- Farida's favorite food is chocolate.
- Dina doesn't like chocolate.
- Farida's favorite healthy food is fish.
- Farida has a mango tree in her garden.
- Dina has a mango tree in her garden.
- Farida's uncle buys eggs at the market.



## 6 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. what's your favorite food, farida

2. does dina like chocolate

3. they grow mangoes limes and lemons in their garden

4. uncle ashraf grows onions and potatoes

## 7 Write a paragraph of (25) words using the following elements:

## "My favorite foods and drinks"

► Ideas to help you: foods - vegetables - fruits - juice - milk - water



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## Lesson 2 Science

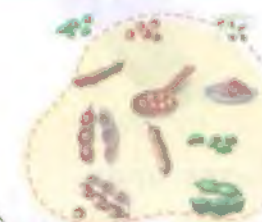
## Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

## Part (1) From farm to fork من المزرعة إلى طاولة الطعام



chickpeas

حمص



legumes

بقوليات



lentils

عدس



peanuts

بندق



seeds

بذور



harvest (v)

يحصد



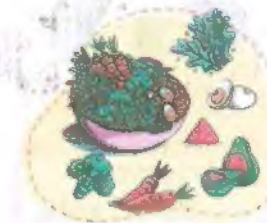
in rows

في صفوف



ingredient

مكون



recipe

وصفة



digestive system

الجهاز الهضمي

## Extra Vocabulary

## كلمات إضافية

delicious meals

وجبات لذيذة

properly

بشكل صحيح

soup

شورية

regularly

بشكل منتظم

such as

مثل

locally

محلياً



## Part (2) Food chain سلسلة الطعام

## Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



**food chain**  
سلسلة الطعام



**producer**  
منتج



**consumer**  
مستهلك



**decomposers**  
محللين - محلات



**primary**  
أول - أولي



**secondary**  
ثاني - ثانوي



**tertiary**  
ثالث - مرحلة ثالثة



**energy**  
طاقة



**nutrients**  
عناصر غذائية



**ecosystem**  
النظام البيئي

## Extra Vocabulary

## كلمات إضافية

<b>caterpillar</b>	دودة	<b>eagle</b>	نسر
<b>beetle</b>	خنفساء	<b>fungi</b>	فطر - الفطريات
<b>lizard</b>	سحلية	<b>wheat</b>	قمح
<b>snake</b>	ثعبان	<b>date palm</b>	نخلة
<b>fox</b>	ثعلب	<b>grass</b>	حشائش - عشب

## Conjugation of verbs

## Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present	Past	Present	Past
belong to يخص - ينتمي إلى	belonged to	look يبدو	looked
harvest يحصد	harvested	plant يزرع	planted
turn يتحول	turned	water يروي	watered
check يفحص	checked	call تسمى	called
enjoy يستمتع بـ	enjoyed	use يستخدم - يستعمل	used
help يساعد	helped	provide يمد - يزود	provided

## Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present	Past	Present	Past
keep يحفظ	kept	give ... back يعيد	gave ... back
make ... into تحولها إلى	made into	show تظهر - تبين	showed
take يأخذ	took	see يرى	saw
get يحصل على	got	write يكتب	wrote

## Read and learn

## From farm to fork من المزرعة إلى طاولة الطعام

Ashraf grows **chickpeas** ①. Chickpeas are an important **ingredient** ② in many **recipes** ③ such as **koshari** and **hummus**. Chickpeas aren't a fruit or a **vegetable** ④.

They **belong to** ⑤ a group of foods called **legumes** ⑥. Other legumes are **lentils** ⑦ and **peanuts** ⑧. Chickpeas are a healthy food. They can help to keep **your digestive system** ⑨ **working properly** ⑩.

The chickpeas that you eat are the **seeds** ⑪ of the chickpea plant. This is how you grow chickpeas and make them into delicious meals.



- ① حمص
- ② مكون
- ③ وصفات
- ④ خضار
- ⑤ ينتمون إلى
- ⑥ بقوليات
- ⑦ عدس
- ⑧ فول سوداني
- ⑨ جهازك الهضمي
- ⑩ بشكل صحيح
- ⑪ بذور





Plant chickpeas **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** **11** **12** **13** **14** **15** **16** **17** **18** **19** **20** **21** **22** **23** **24** **25** **26** **27** **28** **29** **30** **31** **32** **33** **34** **35** **36** **37** **38** **39** **40** **41** **42** **43** **44** **45** **46** **47** **48** **49** **50** **51** **52** **53** **54** **55** **56** **57** **58** **59** **60** **61** **62** **63** **64** **65** **66** **67** **68** **69** **70** **71** **72** **73** **74** **75** **76** **77** **78** **79** **80** **81** **82** **83** **84** **85** **86** **87** **88** **89** **90** **91** **92** **93** **94** **95** **96** **97** **98** **99** **100** **101** **102** **103** **104** **105** **106** **107** **108** **109** **110** **111** **112** **113** **114** **115** **116** **117** **118** **119** **120** **121** **122** **123** **124** **125** **126** **127** **128** **129** **130** **131** **132** **133** **134** **135** **136** 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العرض من الجزء الثاني من الدرس هو تعريف الطالب عن دوره الطعام في النظام البيئي ودور العوامل البيئية ودور كل كائن حي في هذه الدورة، وبالتالي أي حل يحدثه الإنسان لأي من النباتات أو الحيوانات أو العوامل البيئية التي تساعد النبات أن ينمو بالتأكيد سوف تؤثر على هذه الدورة وتؤثر على طعامه هو ذاته.

the sun	: provides energy for plants to grow.
producers	: Plants and trees are called producers.
consumers	: Animals are called consumers.
primary consumers	: Primary consumers eat plants.
secondary consumers	: Secondary consumers eat small animals and insects.
tertiary consumers	: Tertiary consumers eat larger animals.
decomposers	: Decomposers give nutrients back to the ecosystem.

## Exercises on Lesson 2

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

**Decomposers - nutrients - ecosystem - producers - Tertiary consumers**

The sun provides energy for plants to grow. Plants and trees are called ..... . Animals are called consumers. Primary consumers eat plants. Secondary consumers eat small animals and insects. .... eat larger animals. .... give nutrients back to the .....

2 Match "A" with "B":

1. Chickpeas are an important	a) back to the ecosystem.
2. Secondary consumers eat	b) a group of foods called legumes.
3. Decomposers give nutrients	c) ingredient in many recipes.
4. Chickpeas belong to	d) are called producers.
	e) small animals and insects.

3 Choose the correct word:

- Chickpeas are an important (ingredient – tree – meal) in many recipes.
- Plants and trees are called (producers – decomposers – insects).
- When you grow plants, they should look green and (brown – healthy – unhealthy).
- When the chickpeas turn brown, this is when we (plant – grow – harvest) them.
- The sun provides (water – soil – energy) for plants to grow.
- Primary (nutrients – consumers – producers) eat plants.
- Chickpeas belong to a group of foods called (juice – legumes – meats).
- (Tertiary – Secondary – Primary) consumers eat larger animals.
- Animals are called (insects – ingredients – consumers).
- (Decomposers – Consumers – Producers) give nutrients back to the ecosystem.

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

- aren't – a – Chickpeas – vegetable – a fruit – or.

▶ .....

- molokhia – grow – garden – We – our – in.

▶ .....



3. food – healthy – Chickpeas – a – are.

4. plants – The sun – to grow – for – energy – provides.

5. producers – called – are – trees – Plants – and.

6. eat – insects – Secondary consumers – small – and – animals.

7. nutrients – the ecosystem – give – Decomposers – to – back.

### 5 Read the text, then answer the questions below:

Chickpeas are an important ingredient in many recipes such as koshari and hummus. Chickpeas aren't a fruit or a vegetable. They belong to a group of foods called legumes. Other legumes are lentils and peanuts. Chickpeas are a healthy food. They can help to keep your digestive system working properly.

### Choose the correct answer:

- Chickpeas aren't a fruit or a (crop – plant – vegetable).
- Chickpeas are a (healthy – unhealthy – bad) food.

### Answer these questions:

3. What kind of food group do chickpeas belong to?

4. How are chickpeas important?

## Lesson 3 My shopping list

Vegetables	
tomatoes	طماطم
orange	برتقالة
grapes	عنب
apple	تفاحة
boiled eggs	بيض مسلوق
fried eggs	بيض مقلي
burger	برجر
cucumber	خيار
date	بلحة
peanut	بندقية
almond	لوزة (مفرد لوز)
lentil	عدس
pineapple	mango
coconut	banana
lime	lemon
bean	onion
carrot	potato
chicken	chickpea

Unhealthy	
bread	خبز
rice	أرز
cheese	جبنة
salad	سلطة
jam	مربى
chocolate	شيكولاتة
wheat	قمح
fish	سمكة - سمك
meat	لحمة
butter	زبدة
fresh juice	عصير طازج
sugar	سكر
honey	عسل
soup	شورية
tea	شاي
coffee	قهوة
water	مياه
milk	حليب

- ◀ كلمة (Tea) بطاطس مقلية دائماً جمع وتعامل معاملة الجمع.
- ◀ الكلمات (candy – cake – pizza) يمكن أن تستخدم كأسماء تُعد أو لا تُعد.
- ◀ هناك كلمات لا تُعد يمكن أن تُجمع إن كنا نقصد أن نشير إلى أنواع منها مثل (fish – wheat – meat – tea).
- ◀ الكلمات (tea – coffee – juice) يمكن أن يستخدموا كأسماء تُعد في حالة أننا نقصد عدد الأكواب.
- ▶ I drank two orange juices = I drank two glasses of orange juice.
- ▶ Dad drinks two teas after lunch = Dad drinks two cups of tea after lunch.



Look and read



1 Hello, what would you like?  
I would like some carrots, please.



2 Are there any tomatoes?  
Yes, look! There are lots of tomatoes.



3 Would you like an orange?  
Yes, please. Can I have some grapes too?



4 How about buying some lemons and pineapples, too?  
No, thanks. That's all I need for now.

تذكر

عن ما يريد شراؤه بأسلوب مهذب

○ Hello, what would you like?  
I would like some carrots, please.

○ How about buying some lemons, too?

لا أشكر. هذا كل ما أحتاجه الآن. No, thanks. That's all I need for now.

التعبير (How about) نستخدم للإقتراح ويتبع إما بـ (Noun اسم) أو (verb + ing).

▶ How about buying some pineapples? No, thanks. That's all I need for now.

▶ How about going to the market? That's a good idea.

Extra Vocabulary

shopping list	قائمة تسوق	same	متماثل
market seller	بائع السوق	different	مختلف
customer	زبون	dessert	الحلو بعد الأكل
sensible	معقول	choices	خيارات

What	ما - ماذا	How	كيف
Why	لماذا	How often	كم مرة - كم عدد المرات
When	متى	How about	ماذا عن - ما رأيك في

Conjugation of verbs

Present tense

happen	يحدث	happened	want	يريد - يرغب	wanted
work	يعمل	worked	need	يحتاج	needed

Past tense

write down	يُدون	wrote down	say	يقول	said
make sure	يتأكد	made sure	begin	يبدأ	began

TIP

▶ Make sure you eat a balanced diet so your body gets the nutrients it needs.

تأكد أنك تتناول نظام غذائي متوازن لكي يحصل جسمك على المواد المغذية التي تحتاجها



معظم الأسماء تعد ولها صيغة مفرد وصيغة جمع.

grape → grapes	tomato → tomatoes	knife → knives
story → stories	watch → watches	man → men
dress → dresses	brush → brushes	mouse → mice

There are other nouns which are uncountable. They do not have a plural form. بعض الأسماء الأخرى هي أسماء لا تعد وهي التي ليس لها صيغة جمع وتعامل معاملة المفرد.

→ cheese → bread → butter → rice → milk → water → orange juice → soup  
→ meat → sugar → salt → honey → salad → jam → chocolate → tea .....

### some أي any

We can use (some – any) before countable or uncountable nouns.

يمكن أن نستخدم (any – some) قبل الأسماء التي تعد أو قبل الأسماء التي لا تعد.

We use (some) in affirmative sentences and the word (any) in questions and negative sentences.

نستخدم (some) في الجمل المثبتة، بينما نستخدم (any) في الجمل المنفية والإستفهامية.

لاحظ أن الاسم الذي يعد الذي يستخدم بعد (any – some) دائمًا يكون جمع.

كلمة (There is) معناها (يوجد) وتتبع باسم مفرد أو اسم لا يعد، بينما كلمة (There are)

معناها (يوجد) أيضًا ولكنها تتبع باسم جمع.

لاحظ استخدام (is) مع الأسماء التي لا تعد واستخدام (are) مع الأسماء الجمع في الجمل الآتية.

Are there any oranges in the fridge? (حملة استفهامية اسم يعد)

Yes, there are some oranges in the fridge.

Is there any bread in the basket?

Yes, there is some bread in the basket.

(حملة استفهامية اسم لا يعد)

لقد تعلمنا أن الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن تكون أسلوبي مفرد

► What would you like? I would like some carrots. (I want some carrots.)

► Would you like an orange? Yes, please. (Yes, I would.)

► Would you like some potatoes? No, thanks. (No, I wouldn't.)

### الاسماء التي تبدأ بحرف متحرك



### an

There are twenty six letters in the English alphabet. Five are vowels:

[a – e – i – o – u] and the others are consonants.

يوجد 26 حرفًا في الإنجليزية، منهم 5 حروف تسمى بالحروف المتحركة وهم:

[a – e – i – o – u] وبقية الحروف تسمى بالحروف الساكنة.



تستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد البادئ بصوت حرف ساكن.

► a boy ► a girl ► a man ► a rabbit ► a tree



تستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد البادئ بصوت حرف متحرك.

► an apple ► an egg ► an insect ► an orange ► an umbrella

(a – an) لا يستخدمتا إلا قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يمكن أن يجمع فقط ولا يجوز

استخدامهما قبل الأسماء التي لا تعد (uncountable).

### Nouns الأسماء

Nouns are divided into countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

تنقسم الأسماء إلى أسماء تعد (تجمع) وأسماء لا تعد (لا تجمع).

Most nouns are countable and have a singular and plural form.



لاحظ الأسلوب المهذب في الأسئلة الآتية والرد عليها أيضًا يكون بأسلوب مهذب.

- ▶ What would you like? I would like some carrots. (I want some carrots.)
- ▶ Would you like an orange? Yes, please. (Yes, I would.)
- ▶ Would you like some potatoes? No, thanks. (No, I wouldn't.)

### Grammar Study



- There are twenty six letters in the English alphabet. Five are vowels:

[a - e - i - o - u] and the others are consonants.

- يوجد 26 حرفًا في الإنجليزية ، منهم 5 حروف تسمى بالحروف المتحركة وهم: [a - e - i - o - u] وبقية الحروف تسمى بالحروف الساكنة.



- تستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد البادئ بصوت حرف ساكن.

▶ a boy ▶ a girl ▶ a man ▶ a rabbit ▶ a tree



- تستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد البادئ بصوت حرف متحرك.

▶ an apple ▶ an egg ▶ an insect ▶ an orange ▶ an umbrella



- (a - an) لا يستخدمتا إلا قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يمكن أن يجمع فقط ولا يجوز استخدامهما قبل الأسماء التي لا تعد (لا تجمع).

### Nouns الأسماء

- Nouns are divided into countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

- تنقسم الأسماء إلى أسماء تعد (تجمع) وأسماء لا تعد (لا تجمع).

- Most nouns are countable and have a singular and plural form.

معظم الأسماء تعد ولها صيغة مفرد وصيغة جمع.

grape → grapes	tomato → tomatoes	knife → knives
story → stories	watch → watches	man → men
dress → dresses	brush → brushes	mouse → mice

- There are other nouns which are uncountable. They do not have a plural form.

○ بعض الأسماء الأخرى هي أسماء لا تعد وهي التي ليس لها صيغة جمع وتعامل معاملة المفرد.

→ cheese → bread → butter → rice → milk → water → orange juice → soup  
→ meat → sugar → salt → honey → salad → jam → chocolate → tea .....

### some أي بعض any أي

- We can use (some - any) before countable or uncountable nouns.

○ يمكن أن نستخدم (any - some) قبل الأسماء التي تعد أو قبل الأسماء التي لا تعد.

- We use (some) in affirmative sentences and the word (any) in questions and negative sentences.

○ نستخدم (some) في الجمل المثبتة ، بينما نستخدم (any) في الجمل المنفية والإستفهامية.

○ لاحظ أن الأسماء التي يعد الذي يستخدم بعد (any - some) دائمًا يكون جمع.

○ كلمة (There is) معناها (يوجد) وتتبع باسم مفرد أو اسم لا يعد، بينما كلمة (There are)

معناها (يوجد) أيضًا ولكنها تتبع باسم جمع.

○ لاحظ استخدام (is) مع الأسماء التي لا تعد واستخدام (are) مع الأسماء الجمع في الجمل الآتية.

▶ Are there any oranges in the fridge? (جملة استفهامية اسم يعد)

▶ Yes, there are some oranges in the fridge. (جواب جملة استفهامية اسم يعد)

▶ Is there any bread in the basket? (جملة استفهامية اسم لا يعد)

▶ Yes, there is some bread in the basket. (جواب جملة استفهامية اسم لا يعد)



► Is there **any** milk in the bottle?

(جملة استفهامية اسم لا يعد)

✎ No, there **isn't any** milk in the bottle.

(جملة منفية اسم لا يعد)

○ Note that, we always use the uncountable nouns in singular.

○ لاحظ أن الأسماء التي لا تعد ، دائماً تعامل معاملة المفرد.

○ Note that when we offer or ask for something politely, we use the word **(some)** not **(any)**.

○ تستخدم **(some)** بدلاً من **(any)** في الجملة الاستفهامية (السؤال) عند عرض شيء أو طلب شيء بأسلوب مهذب.

► Can I have **some** cheese, please? ✎ Yes, here you are. (نمصل - خذ)

► Would you like **some** chickpeas? ✎ Yes, please.

► How about buying **some** onions, too? ✎ No, thanks. That's all I need for now.

## Exercise 3 Lesson 3

1 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

**a - any - some - an**

**Seller:** Hello, what would you like?

**Fatima:** I would like ..... carrots, please.

**Seller:** Are there ..... tomatoes?

**Fatima:** Yes, look! There are lots of tomatoes.

**Seller:** Would you like ..... orange?

**Fatima:** Yes, please. Can I have ..... mango too?

**Seller:** How about buying some lemons and pineapples, too?

**Fatima:** No, thanks. That's all I need for now.

2 Match "A" with "B":

- |                                   |                                           |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. Would you like some chickpeas? | a) Yes. There are lots of carrots.        |
| 2. Hello, what would you like?    | b) Yes, there is.                         |
| 3. Are there any carrots?         | c) Yes, please.                           |
| 4. How about buying some apples?  | d) I would like some carrots, please.     |
|                                   | e) No, thanks. That's all I need for now. |

3 Put the following nouns in the correct column:

carrot - butter - cheese - tomato - bread - juice - apple -  
orange - grape - cucumber - chocolate - milk - meat - water  
- potato - banana

Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns

4 Choose the correct word: **a - an**

- It's (a - an - .....) yellow lemon.
- I drink ( - - - ) milk before going to bed.
- There's (a - an - ..... ) bottle of juice on the table.
- There's ( - - - ) juice in the fridge.
- It's (a - an - ..... ) apple.
- I have (a - an - ..... ) egg.



7. I would like (a – an – ..... ) sandwich.
8. She likes (a – an – ..... ) honey very much.
9. Would you like (a – an – ..... ) orange?
10. Mom wants (a – an – ..... ) onion.
11. Is there (a – an – ..... ) pineapple in the fridge?
12. I like (a – an – ..... ) cheese and eggs for breakfast.

**5 Choose the correct word: a – an – some – any**

1. Are there any (tomato – tomatoes – a tomato)?
2. I would like (some – any – an) eggs, please.
3. Please, can I have (any – some – an) apple?
4. I would like (some – an – a) pineapple and (any – an – a) orange.
5. Do you have (some – any – a) carrots?
6. How about (buy – buying – to buy) an orange, Mom?
7. (Am – Is – Are) there any cheese in the supermarket?
8. (Am – Is – Are) there any eggs in the supermarket?
9. How about buying some (grapes – grape – a grape).
10. There are (some – any – a) bananas on the table.
11. There aren't (some – any – a) oranges in the bag.
12. There isn't (some – any – a) jam in the fridge.
13. There is (some – any – a) bread in the basket.
14. Is there (any – some – a) butter in the shopping list?
15. Are there (a – some – any) carrots in the market?
16. There (is – isn't – are) any water in the bottle.
17. There (is – isn't – are) some milk in the glass.
18. There (is – are – aren't) any tomatoes in the bag.
19. There (is – are – aren't) some chickpeas on the plate.
20. How about buying (some – any – a) rice?
21. There's (some – any – a) juice in the glass.
22. Is there (some – any – a) butter in the pan?

23. Would you like (some – any – a) orange juice?
24. Is there (a – an – any) potato in the cupboard?
25. Would you like some (bean – chickpea – beans)?

**6 Complete the following sentences with: some – any**

1. There's ..... cheese in the fridge.
2. There are ..... bananas in the market.
3. There isn't ..... bread on the table.
4. There is ..... butter in the bowl.
5. Is there ..... sugar in his tea?
6. Are there ..... cups of coffee on the table?
7. Can I have ..... juice, please?
8. Can you give me ..... water, please?
9. I have ..... sandwiches to eat.
10. Excuse me, can I have ..... grapes, please?
11. Are there ..... tomatoes in the market?
12. There are ..... oranges on the table.

**7 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:**

1. please – like – I – some – would – carrots,.  
▶ .....
2. of – There – tomatoes – lots – are.  
▶ .....
3. like – you – orange – Would – an?  
▶ ..... ?
4. I – grapes – Can – too – some – have?  
▶ ..... ?
5. and – pineapples – lemons – buying – How about – some?  
▶ ..... ?
6. all – for – need – That's – now – I.  
▶ .....



## Listen

## Jack and the beanstalk

## Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



beanstalk

ساق نبات الفول



giant

عملاق - شخص ضخم



castle

قلعة



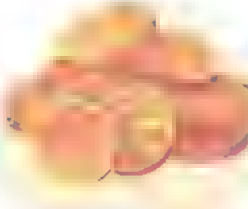
magic hen

دجاجة سحرية



golden eggs

بيض ذهبي



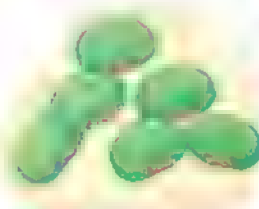
gold coins

عملات ذهبية



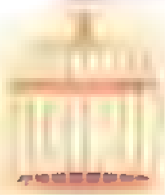
good price

ثمن جيد



special beans

حبّات فول خاصة



cage

قفص



grab

يلتقط بسرعة



chop down

يقطع



axe

بلطة - فأس



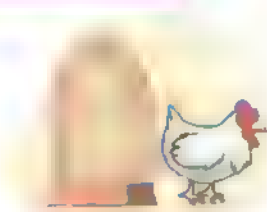
rich

غني



poor

فقير



free

حر - طليق



kind

طيب



angry

غاضب



hungry

جوعان



terrible

مرعب - فظيع



large

ضخم

## Extra Vocabulary

on the way to the market

في الطريق للسوق

at the very top

على أعلى القمة

at last

في النهاية

Thank you for helping me.

شكراً لك على مساعدتي.

field

حقل

ground

أرض

clouds

سحاب

Save me.

انقذوني.

## Pronunciation

☆ لاحظ نطق الحرف المتحرك في بداية كلمة (egg).

☆ لاحظ نطق الحروف المتحركة في منتصف الكلمات الآتية:

bean

فول

milk

حليب

meat

لحمة

fish

سمك

bread

عيش

candy

حلوى

## تدرب

حرف ال (e) إن أتى في نهاية الكلمة القصيرة التي تتكون من مقطع واحد لا ينطق ولكنه يتسبب في تغيير نطق الحرف المتحرك الذي يسبقه من نطق قصير إلى طويل مثل:

grape

عنب

lime

ثمرة الليم

cake

كيك

rice

أرز

لاحظ تغيير نطق حرف ال (i) في الكلمات (milk - rice) بسبب حرف ال (e) في نهاية الكلمة، وكذلك كلمات (candy - grape).



## Mini Examples

## Short vowels

car	سيارة	care	عناية
tap	حنفية	tape	شريط
fat	سمين	fate	قدر - مصير

## Long vowels

حروف متحركة طويلة في النطق

Some words sound the same but have different spellings.

بعض الكلمات لها نفس نطق الحروف المتحركة رغم تغير الحروف مثل:

cake	snake	rain	pain	gray	stay
------	-------	------	------	------	------

## Conjugation of verbs

## Verb 1 (Regular)

Present	Past	Present	Past
climb يتسلق	climbed	plant يزرع	planted
count يعد	counted	thank يشكر	thanked
talk يتحدث	talked	cry يصرخ	cried
reach يصل إلى	reached	save ينقذ	saved
stay يظل - يمكن	stayed	grab يلتقط بسرعة	grabbed
pick up يلتقط	picked up	chop down يقطع	chopped down

## Verb 2 (Irregular)

Present	Past	Present	Past
meet يقابل	met	go up يصعد	went up
throw يقذف - يرمي	threw	run away يفر - يهرب	ran away
build يبني	built	think يعتقد	thought
fall يسقط - يقع	fell	cut down يقطع	cut down

## Read and learn

## Math

## Decimal fractions الكسور العشرية

numerator البسط

1

6

denominator المقام

$\frac{1}{5} = 0.20$

$\frac{1}{4} = 0.25$

$\frac{1}{3} = 0.333$

$\frac{1}{2} = 0.50$

$\frac{2}{5} = 0.40$

$0.4 = 0.40 = 0.400$

## How to read fractions

## كيف تقرأ الكسور

$\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow$  one third

$\frac{2}{3} \rightarrow$  two thirds

$\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow$  one fourth

$\frac{3}{4} \rightarrow$  three fourths

$\frac{1}{5} \rightarrow$  one fifth

$\frac{4}{5} \rightarrow$  four fifths

$\frac{1}{6} \rightarrow$  one sixth

$\frac{5}{6} \rightarrow$  five sixths

$\frac{1}{7} \rightarrow$  one seventh

$\frac{6}{7} \rightarrow$  six sevenths

$\frac{1}{8} \rightarrow$  one eighth

$\frac{7}{8} \rightarrow$  seven eights

$\frac{1}{9} \rightarrow$  one ninth

$\frac{8}{9} \rightarrow$  eight ninths

$0.20 \rightarrow$  zero point twenty

$0.50 \rightarrow$  zero point fifty

$0.25 \rightarrow$  zero point twenty five or zero point two five

$0.75 \rightarrow$  zero point seventy five or zero point seven five



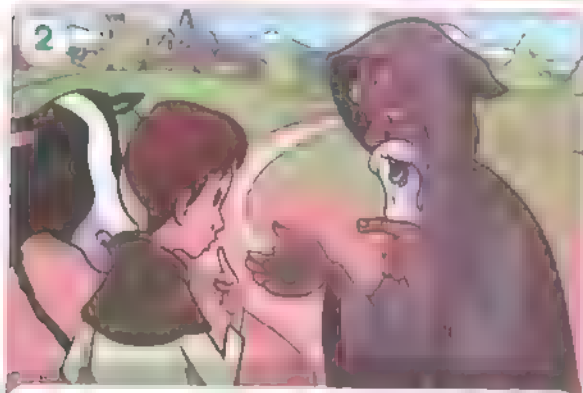
- giant** : a very, very big person  
**grab** : to pick something up quickly  
**castle** : a very large building built a long time ago  
**chop** : to cut something down  
**cage** : a box in which we keep animals  
**beanstalk** : the stem of a bean plant, that's fast growing and tall

### Read and understand



Jack and his mother were very **poor**. "Go to the market and sell our last cow" said Jack's mother. "Please get a **good price** ②, Jack!"

① فقير ② ثمن جيد



On the way to the market, Jack met an old man. "I have these **special beans** ①. Do you want to buy them? They will make you **rich** ②!" said the man.

③ حبات فول خاصة ④ غني



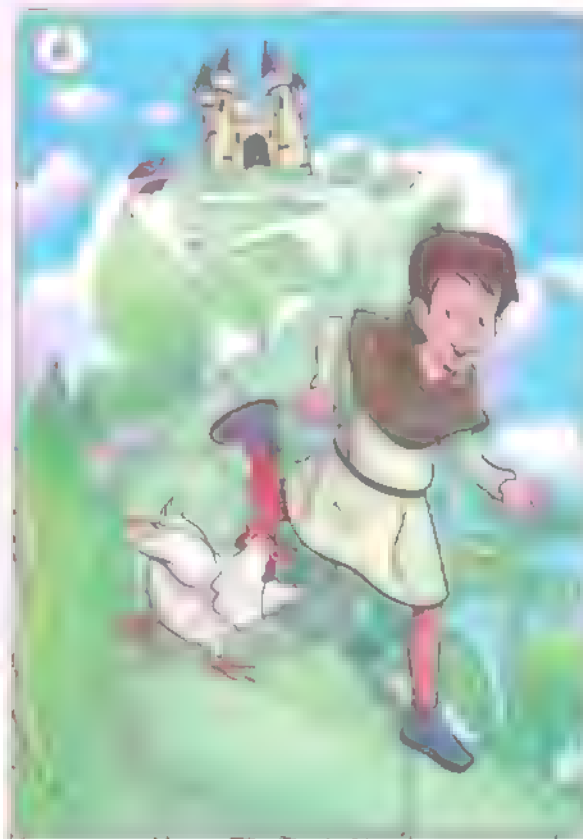
Jack bought the beans. But his mother was very angry. "We need food, Jack not beans!" She **threw** them ① out of the window. "Sorry, Mom," said Jack. "I thought they would help us." Jack went to bed. He was sad and very hungry.

⑤ قديمهم



The next morning Jack saw a very tall **beanstalk** ① in the garden. It went all the way up to the clouds. Jack climbed the beanstalk. At the very top, he saw a **castle** ②. Jack **went inside** ③ to see if anyone needed help.

⑥ ساق نبات المول ⑦ قلعة ⑧ دخل



The hen looked very sad. It was a **magic hen** ①, and it could talk! "Help me, please," cried the hen. "Save me ② from this terrible giant!"

③ دجاجة سحرية ④ انقذوني



**Suddenly** ①, Jack saw a very big **giant** ②. He was counting bags of gold coins. There was a hen on the table. The hen was in a **cage** ③. Next to the hen was a **golden egg** ④.

⑤ فجأة ⑥ عملاق - شخص ضخم ⑦ قفص ⑧ بيضة ذهبية



As soon as Jack reached his garden, he **chopped** ① his axe. He **fell** ② the beanstalk. The giant fell on the ground and ran away. The hen was happy! It was **free** ③ at last.

④ إلتقط بسرعة ⑤ قطع ⑥ خرة - طليقة



Thank you for helping me, Jack. You are a kind boy. Can I please stay with you and your mother?" Jack and his mother weren't poor anymore. They sold the golden eggs to buy food. Jack and his mother lived **happily** ① ever after.

② بسعادة



## 1 Match (A) with (B):

- |              |                                                           |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. chop      | a) a very large building built a long time ago            |
| 2. grab      | b) to cut something down                                  |
| 3. beanstalk | c) a box in which we keep animals                         |
| 4. giant     | d) the stem of a bean plant, that's fast growing and tall |
| 5. cage      | e) to pick something up quickly                           |
| 6. castle    | f) a very, very big person                                |

## 2 Choose the correct word:

- He's very (poor - rich - sad). He has a lot of money.
- She keeps two little birds in a (castle - cave - cage) in her flat.
- (Giant - Sad - Angry) people are very big.
- Miss Rania is very (terrible - angry - kind). All children love her.
- They are very (poor - rich - large). They can't buy the food they want.
- The giant was (kind - terrible - happy). The hen didn't like him.
- The hen was ( - - ) at last. It could run, play and enjoy.
- Farmers have ( - - - ) to grow fruits and vegetables.

## 3 Supply the missing vowels:



c k



l \_ m \_



b \_ \_ n



gr \_ p \_



gg



m lk



r ce

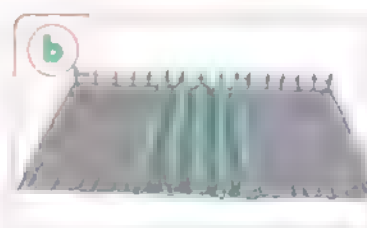
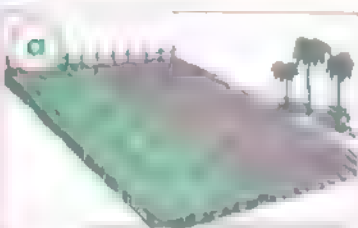


c ndy

## 4 Circle the odd one out:

- grape - egg - bread
- mango - egg - candy
- fish - meat - bean
- lime - rice - cake

## 5 Write the correct name under each picture:



- Wah planted  $\frac{1}{4}$  of her field.
- Amu planted  $\frac{1}{4}$  of his field.
- Umu planted  $\frac{1}{4}$  of his field.
- Lebna planted  $\frac{1}{4}$  of her field.
- Sami planted  $\frac{3}{4}$  of his field.
- Maher planted  $\frac{2}{4}$  of her field.

## 6 Think and write as in the example:

$$a. \frac{1}{3} \quad 1 \div 3 = 0.333$$

$$b. \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots \div \dots = \dots$$

$$c. \frac{1}{4} \quad \dots \div \dots = \dots$$

$$d. \frac{1}{5} \quad \dots \div \dots = \dots$$

$$e. \frac{2}{4} \quad \dots \div \dots = \dots$$

$$f. \frac{2}{5} \quad \dots \div \dots = \dots$$



## Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



dish

طبق - أكلة



semolina

دقيق خشن (دقيق السوسنة)



sugar

سكر



melted butter

زبدة سايحة



baking powder

بذرة خبز



almonds

لوز



syrup

شراب مركز (شربات البسيوسة)



diamond shape

شكل المعين

## Verbs

## أفعال

turn on	يشغل جهاز	يطهي
get hot	يسخن	يخبز
weigh out	يزن	يغلي
mix	يخلط - يمزج	يُخرج
add	يضيف	يقطع
pour	يسكب - يصب	يشارك - يتشارك

## Extra Vocabulary

## كلمات إضافية

stuffed	محشو	saucepan	قدر - حلة صغيرة
oven	فرن	knife	سكين
by hand	يدويًا	cup	فنجان
mixture	خليط	drinks	مشروبات

## Look and read

## What is the recipe for?

## INGREDIENTS



2 cups semolina

1 cup yogurt

 $\frac{1}{3}$  cup sugar $\frac{1}{2}$  cup melted butter

1 tsp baking powder

1 cup coconut

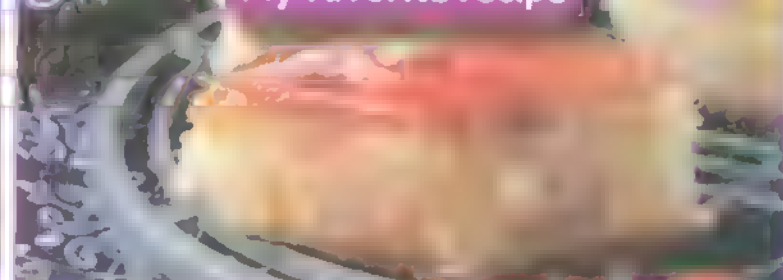
almonds

syrup

 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup water

2 tbsp honey

## My favorite recipe



We cook lots of different things, such as lentil soup, ful medames, and stuffed vegetables. My favorite thing to bake is basbousa. This is how you make it.

First, you need to turn your oven on to get it hot. Then weigh out the ingredients. Then you mix the semolina, coconut, sugar, and melted butter. You should mix these ingredients by hand. I love doing this! Then you add the yogurt and pour the mixture into a baking dish.

You can use a knife to make diamond shapes on top of the basbousa. Put an almond on each diamond. It looks really pretty. Bake the basbousa in the oven for 30 minutes.

Make the syrup. Put the honey, water, and lemon juice into a saucepan. Boil the mixture for about 10 minutes.

Take it out of the oven. Then pour the syrup over the basbousa. Cut the basbousa and share it with your family!

## Notes

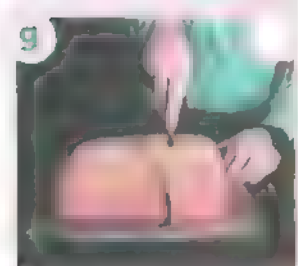
الإختصار (tsp) هو اختصار كلمة (teaspoonful) ومعناها ملعقة شاي (ملعقة صغيرة).

الإختصار (tbsp) هو اختصار كلمة (tablespoonful) ومعناها ملعقة كبيرة (ملعقة كبيرة).

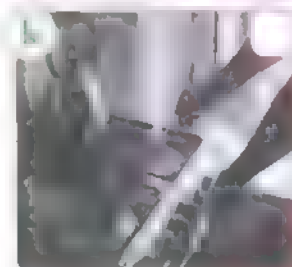


## Exercises on Lessons 6

### 1 Match the words to the pictures:



1. stuffed
2. weigh out
3. mix
4. pour
5. bake
6. boil
7. cut
8. turn on
9. cook
10. add
11. share



2

Choose a dish you want to make. Write the ingredients and write the recipe:

#### Ingredients

#### Recipe

3

Complete the dialogs:


1. **Seller:** Hello. Would you like some  .....

**Nader:** No, thank you. I would like some 

2. **Seller:** Hello. Would you like some  .....

**Rania:** Yes, please!

**Seller:** How about buying some  .....

**Rania:** No, thank you. I ..... some 



4 Think and research and do as in the example:

Research a fruit, vegetable, or legume that grows in Egypt. Find out where and how it grows. Find out what we use it for. Think about these:

1. What dishes can you make with it?
2. What other ingredients do you add to it?
3. Find a recipe you would like to make that uses it.
4. Draw or find some pictures you can use.
5. Make your poster.



**ANSWER**

Mangoes grow in Egypt. We can make a lot of drinks and dishes with it. We can make delicious mango juice or cocktail juice. We can also make a fruit salad and a mango cake.

Test 1 on Unit 1

1 Listen and circle the correct answer:

(8Ms)

The sun provides energy for plants to grow. Plants and trees are called producers. Animals are called consumers. Primary consumers eat plants. Secondary consumers eat small animals and insects. Tertiary consumers eat larger animals. Decomposers give nutrients back to the ecosystem.

1. The (moon – sun – sky) provides energy for plants to grow.
2. Animals are called (consumers – producers – decomposers).
3. Primary consumers eat (insects – animals – plants).
4. Decomposers give (ingredients – nutrients – energy) back to the ecosystem.

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box: (4Ms)

trees - cake - grow - mango - drinks

Mangoes \_\_\_\_\_ in Egypt. We can make a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ and dishes with it. We can make delicious \_\_\_\_\_ juice or cocktail juice. We can also make a fruit salad and a mango \_\_\_\_\_.

3 Read the following text and answer the questions: (4Ms)

I sometimes help my mother when she buys things. We usually have a shopping list. Last Thursday, she took me first to the supermarket. We bought some cheese and a jar of jam. Then, we went to the fruit store. We bought some bananas and some oranges. After that she took me to the vegetable store. She bought some potatoes, but they didn't have any cucumbers.

Choose the correct answer:

1. They went shopping on (Friday – Thursday – Wednesday).
2. They usually have a shopping (bag – car – list).



**Answer these questions:**

3. What did they buy at the supermarket?
4. How many stores did they go to?

**4 Choose the correct word:**

1. There's (a – an – ...) milk in the bottle. You can drink it.
2. Would you give me (some – any – a) sugar, please?
3. How about (buy – buying – to buy) a cold drink?
4. Do you have (a – some – any) candy?
5. I'd like some (grape – mango – carrots), please?
6. Would you like (some – an – any) apple?

**5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:**

1. thing – basbousa – to – My favorite – is – make.
2. and – He – his mother – poor – very – were.

**6 Punctuate the following sentence:**

- what did jack get for his cow

**7 Write a paragraph of (25) words using the following elements: (5Ms)**

**"How do you help your mom doing the shopping"**

**Ideas to help you:** help - mom - shopping list - market - buy - home - cook - delicious



(6Ms)

(2Ms)

(1Ms)

Theme (1)  
Discover myself

## Unit 2

# I want to be healthy!

## أريد أن أكون بصحة جيدة!

listen, read, research, and write about sports.  
 talk about sports I'm good or bad at.  
 read and listen to a science fiction story.  
 learn how to say single-syllable words.  
 write a biography about a famous Egyptian sportsperson.  
 give a presentation about how to help my local environment.

Vocabulary	Activities: football, handball, karate, kung fu, sailing, swimming, squash, tennis Places and equipment: football, football boots, football pitch, karate suit, tennis court, swimming pool, squash rackets, swimming goggles, toxic, air fresheners, emissions, acid, shade, greenhouses, nightmare
Language	What are you good/great/bad at? I'm good at playing football, but I'm bad at sailing. What about you? I'm good at playing football because I can run fast. Review of comparatives (i.e., worse than, better than) superlatives
Reading	Text about environmental issues A sports biography about Hedaya Ma'ak
Listening	about sports results/sports equipment/sports news
Speaking	Discussing sports and leisure preferences, saying what I'm good or bad at, discussion about what we can do to protect the air, sea, and trees
Writing	Solutions for the protection of the air, seas, and trees. A sports biography of a famous Egyptian sportsperson
Project	Research and give a presentation about how to help my local environment by offering solutions to current issues



# Lesson 1 Sports

## Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



kung fu  
كنغ فو



karate  
كاراتيه



squash  
اسكواش



tennis  
تنس



sailing  
رياضة الإبحار



swimming  
السباحة



football  
كرة القدم



handball  
كرة اليد

## The most popular sports

an old match

Me too.

So do I.

awesome

agree to

What about you?

good at

bad at

better at.

أكثر الرياضات شهرة

مباراة قديمة

وأنا أيضًا.

وكذلك أنا.

مدهش

يتفق على

وماذا عنك؟

جيد في

سيئ في

أفضل في

Step Ahead

game

مباراة - لعبة

club

نادي

look fun

يبدو ممتعًا

Let's go.

هيا نذهب.

See you later.

أراك لاحقًا.

## Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Infinitive	Present	Past
watch	يشاهد	watched
play	يلعب	played
try	يجرب	tried
agree	يتفق	agreed

Infinitive	Present	Past
win	يفوز - يكسب	won
go	يذهب	went
do	يفعل	did
have	عنده - لديه	had

## The lesson notes

★ Let's go and play a game

(Let's) التصريف الأول للفعل بدون أي إضافات أي بدون إضافة (s - es - ing - ed .....)

★ On TV

(TV) (the) (Capital) لا بد أن يكونوا (TV)

I watched the match on TV yesterday.

★ good at - bad at - better at

كل هذه التعبيرات تتبع إما ب اسم (noun) أو ب (v. + ing)

I'm better at tennis than I am at football.





# Did you know?

This is bubble football. There are lots of unusual sports you can try. They're fun, and they can keep you healthy!

هذه هي كرة قدم المماعة. يوجد الكثير من الرياضات الغير معتادة التي يمكن أن تجربها. إنهم ممتعين وأيضاً يساعدونك أن تتمتع بصحة جيدة.

**Seleem** : What are you watching?  
**Wael** : An old match between Raneem El Weleily and Nour El Sherbini – it's great. I love squash!  
**Seleem** : Me too! Who's winning?  
**Wael** : Raneem – she's very good at playing squash.  
**Seleem** : I know. What sport are you good at?  
**Wael** : I'm very good at playing tennis, but I'm bad at playing handball. What about you?  
**Seleem** : I'm good at playing squash, but I'm bad at playing tennis. I love football too.  
**Wael** : So do I, but I'm better at tennis than I am at football. Let's go and play a game of football.  
**Seleem** : Yes, let's go to the club later.  
**Wael** : Yes! And what other sports do you watch on TV?  
**Seleem** : I love watching karate and kung fu. And you?  
**Wael** : My favorites are swimming and sailing. Sailing looks fun!  
**Seleem** : Great! So what time do you want to play football?  
**Wael** : About five?  
**Seleem** : Awesome – see you in the club late!

# Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

good – bad – at – match – winning

**Seleem** : What are you watching?  
**Wael** : An old match between Raneem El Weleily and Nour El Sherbini – it's great. I love squash!  
**Seleem** : Me too! Who's winning?  
**Wael** : Raneem – she's very good at playing squash.  
**Seleem** : I know. What sport are you good at?  
**Wael** : I'm very good at playing tennis, but I'm bad at playing handball. What about you?  
**Seleem** : I'm good at playing squash, but I'm bad at playing tennis. I love football too.  
**Wael** : So do I, but I'm better at tennis than I am at football. Let's go and play a game of football.

2 Match "A" with "B":

1. What are you watching?	a) Squash.
2. Who's winning?	b) I'm bad at sailing.
3. What sport are you good at?	c) A match.
4. What time do you want to play tennis?	d) Raneem.
	e) About five

3 Choose the correct word:

- He's good at (sailing – tennis).
- (Sailing – tennis) is popular because you can play it in the street, at school or anywhere.



3. You need two players or four to play (tennis – running – swimming).
4. In (sailing – kung fu – handball), you can't touch the ball with your foot.
5. You need a boat to go (swimming – cycling – sailing).
6. Let's (play – plays – playing) volleyball on Friday.
7. Dad always watch football matches (in – on – at) TV.
8. She's better at (draw – draws – drawing) than she's at singing.
9. In (handball – football – kung fu), you can't touch the ball with your hand.
10. We need two players or four to play (squash – swimming – running).

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. very – playing – She's – squash – at – good.  
▶ ..?
2. at – good – are – sport – What – you? .  
▶ .....?
3. good – very – tennis – I'm – playing – at.  
▶ .....?
4. TV – on – you – watch – do – What sports?  
▶ .....?
5. a – play – game – Let's – football – of.  
▶ .....?
6. you – What time – play – do – football – want to?  
▶ .....?
7. at – bad – handball – I'm – playing.  
▶ .....?
8. Egypt – have – we – What sports – in – do?  
▶ .....?

6 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. raneem is very good at playing squash

2. what sports do we have in egypt



3. seleem and wael like sport

4. which sports would you like to try

7 Write a paragraph on the following:

"The sports we have in Egypt"





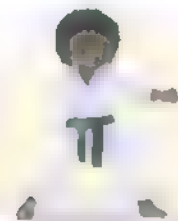
## Lesson 2

I'm good at ...

### Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



(chess شطرنج)



(taekwondo رياضة التايكوندو)



(table tennis تنس الطاولة)



(playing the piano العزف على البيانو)

### Sentences and Expressions جمل وتعبيرات

walk across the desert

يمشي عبر الصحراء

do jigsaws

يقوم بحل ألغاز

do karate

يلعب كاراتية

tidying her room

ترتيب حجرتها

doing math

يقوم بحل الرياضيات

play chess

يلعب شطرنج

make dinner

يُعد العشاء

move fast

يتحرك بسرعة

I practice a lot.

أنا أتمرّن كثيرًا.

poems

قصائد

on your own

بمفردك

with others

مع الآخرين

in a team

في فريق

solve

height

ارتفاع

problems - sums

distance

مسافة

total

weight difference

فرق الوزن

## Conjugation of verbs

### Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

#### Present

help	يساعد
climb	يتسلق
jump	يقفز
cook	يطهي

helped
climbed
jumped
cooked

walk	يمشي
tidy	يرتب
practice	يتمرّن
move	يتحرك

walked
tidied
practiced
moved

draw	يرسم
make	يُعد
write	يكتب

drew
made
wrote

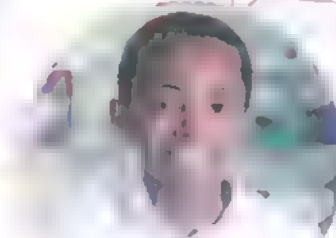
speak	يتحدث
sing	يغني
read	يقرأ

spoke
sang
read

### Reading Comprehension



I'm good at table tennis because I can move fast. What sport are you good at?



I'm good at football because I practice a lot. What sport are you bad at?



## Adding and subtracting decimals

جمع وطرح الكسور العشرية

When you add or subtract decimals, treat them like whole numbers, but move the decimal point at the end so the position matches the numbers.

عندما تجمع أو تطرح أرقاماً عشرية، تعامل معها كأعداد صحيحة، ولكن انتقل نقطة العشرية إلى النهاية حتى يتناسب مكانها مع الأرقام.

$$\begin{array}{r} + 2.367 \\ 8.145 \\ \hline 10.512 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10.512 \\ 8.145 \\ \hline 2.367 \end{array}$$

The position of the decimal point has to match the position in the original numbers.

### Grammar Study



#### great at – good at – bad at

رائع في	→	great at
جيد في	→	good at
سئ في	→	bad at

○ We use (good, great, bad + at) to talk about things we do or don't do well.

○ نستخدم (good, great, bad + at) لكي نتحدث عن أشياء نقوم بها بشكل جيد أو لا نقوم بها بشكل جيد.

▶ I'm very good at playing football, but I'm very bad at sailing.

▶ My cousin is great at drawing.

○ لاحظ أن التعبيرات (good, great, bad + at) لا بد أن يتبعوا بـ (verb + ing).

○ عند إضافة (ing) للفعل، اتبع الآتي:

○ Verbs which end in a single (e), omit it before adding (ing).

○ عند إضافة (ing) لفعل ينتهي بـ (e) تحذف الـ (e) قبل إضافة الـ (ing).

have → having	write → writing	come → coming
make → making	ride → riding	drive → driving

▶ He's very bad at making cakes, but he's good at making shawerma.

○ Verbs which end in a consonant after a vowel double the last consonant before adding (ing).

○ عند إضافة (ing) لفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف واحد متحرك ناطق، نضاعف الحرف الأخير الساكن قبل إضافة الـ (ing).

run → running	cut → cutting	swim → swimming
---------------	---------------	-----------------

○ (good / great / bad at + noun)



○ التعبيرات (good, great, bad + at) يمكن أن يتبعوا بـ (noun اسم).

▶ I'm good at tennis, but bad at football.

### Exercise on Lesson 2

1 Choose the correct word:

1. My dad is good (in – on – at) mending broken things.
2. He's very bad at (sails – sailing – sail).
3. Raneem is very good at (play – plays – playing) squash.
4. Mom is great at (make – made – making) cakes.
5. Ehab is (bad – good – great) at singing. He doesn't like it.
6. They're great at (cook – cooking – cooked) their mom in the kitchen.
7. Sami's bad at (spoke – speak – speaking) French.
8. Tamer is good at (play – played – football), but bad at tennis.
9. My sister is very (draw – drawing – drawn) at writing poems. She writes great poems.
10. He's bad (in – at – on) reading English.
11. Messi is (great – bad – sad) at playing football. He's one of the best players in the world.
12. Marwa is bad at (do – does – chess), but she's good at table tennis.



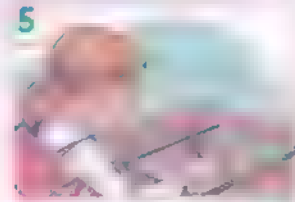
2 Complete the sentences using the words in the box:

helping - bad - good - at

- Hi, I'm Dalia. I'm good playing football and making cakes. I'm bad at playing handball.
- Aser is my brother. He's at playing tennis, but he's bad at me in the kitchen!
- My sister's name is Salma. She's good at doing math, but she's at tidying her room!

3 Write ( ) and the phrases in the box:

climb trees - cook - do jigsaws - draw - jump - walk across the desert



- Monkeys are good at climbing trees
- Cats
- Camels
- Mazen
- Reem
- Dad

4 Circle the correct answer:

- $7.983 + 5.432 = 13.415 / 134.15$
- $9.076 + 8.894 = 17.970 / 19.970$
- $60.678 - 50.356 = 103.220 / 10.322$
- $129.675 - 6.231 = 123.444 / 12.3444$

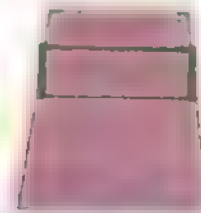
## Lesson

## Sports places and equipment

### Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



football pitch  
ملعب كرة قدم



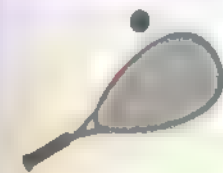
tennis court  
ملعب تنس



football boots  
حذاء كرة قدم



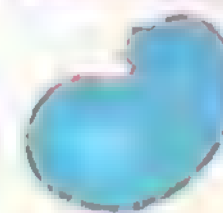
tennis ball  
كرة تنس



squash racket  
مضرب سكواش



karate suit  
بدلة كاراتيه



swimming pool  
حمام سباحة



swimming goggles  
نظارة سباحة

### Extra Vocabulary

### كلمات إضافية

high kicks

رياضة الركض العالي

شبكة

different

حركات مختلفة

حوائط

kick

يركل - يشوط

من كل الجوانب



alk around

sun

شمس

قطة

man

رجل

عروسة لعبة

sock

فردة شراب

سمكة

pen

قلم حبر

رقبة

red

اللون الأحمر

ممتلئ





► How many sounds are there in the word sock?

كم عدد الأصوات في كلمة "sock"؟

► There are three:

sock s-o-ck

عدد الأصوات يختلف عن عدد الحروف، فمثلاً (ck) في كلمة (sock) حرفين ولكنهما ينطقان صوت واحد وهو (k).

### Short vowels

### Long vowels

hat	قبعة	rose	وردة
gg	بيضة	light	ضوء
bat	خفاش	pain	ألم
st	يجلس	tea	شاي
cup	فنجان	two	2
sw m	يسبح يعوم	feet	أقدام
pot	إناء	make	يُعد - يصنع
		cone	قمع
		so	لذلك
		cry	بصرخ
		cube	مكعب
		fuel	وقود

baby - delete

robot - window

human - spider

tiger - paper

hotel - music

Egypt - pollute

rocket - final

teacher

○ A syllable is the sound of a vowel (a, e, i, o, u, or y) that is created when pronouncing the letters a, e, i, o, u, or y.

○ المقطع هو صوت حرف متحرك (a, e, i, o, u) والذي ينتج عند نطق الحروف (a, e, i, o, u, or y).

○ The letter "y" is a vowel only if it creates an a, e, i, o, or u sound.

○ الحرف y يعتبر حرف متحرك فقط إذا نطق مثل أحد الحروف (a, e, i, o, u).

**examples:** fry, try, cry, dry

○ The number of times that you hear the sound of a vowel is the number of syllables in a word.

○ عدد المرات التي تسمع فيها صوت حرف متحرك هو عدد مقاطع الكلمة.

○ If a vowel is silent, it is not counted as a syllable.

○ لو الحرف المتحرك لا يُنطق، فلا يعد كمقطع.

**example:** fire (1 syllable)

## Exercises on Lesson 3

### 1 Choose the correct word:

- We have a big football (pool – pitch – park) in our town.
- The karate (suit – belt – sock) is always white.
- The tennis (net – ball – shirt) is often yellow.
- You can't play squash without ( — — — ).
- In our school, there's a tennis ( — — — ) to play tennis.
- When you go swimming, wear your ( — — — ) to protect your eyes.
- I have black football ( — — — ) to wear on playing football.
- My friends and I go to the swimming (pitch – court – pool) when it's hot.

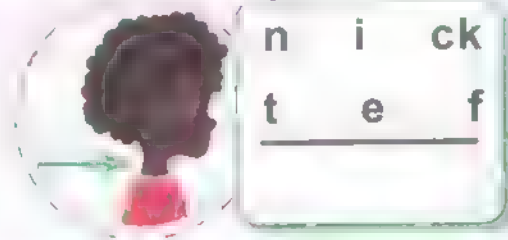
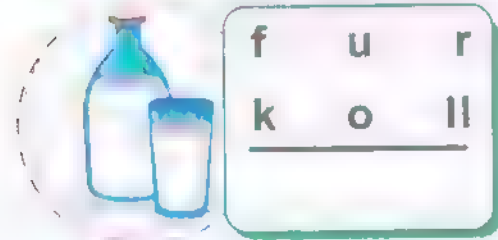
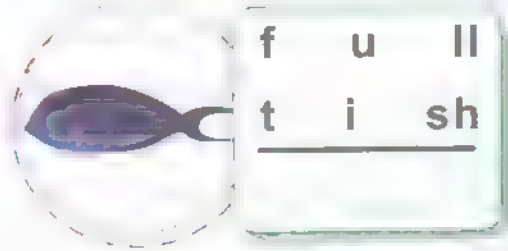
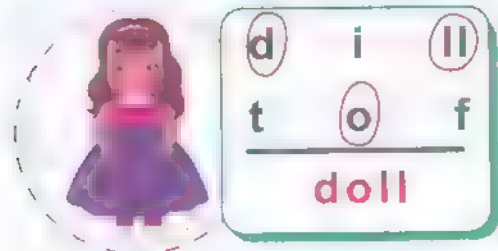


2 Complete the sentences using the words in the box:

net – racket – Kicking – swimming – kicks

1. I love my sport. .... a ball on a ..... is my favorite thing.
2. Being in a ..... pool and doing this sport is the best thing for me.
3. I like the way I can do lots of different moves. I like high ..... best.
4. You have to play on a small court with walls all around. You have a ..... and you move very fast.

3 Circle the three sounds in the words. Then write the words:



4 Check (✓) in the words with long vowel sounds:

- |                                  |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. cry <input type="checkbox"/>  | 2. swim <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. bat <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| 4. so <input type="checkbox"/>   | 5. fuel <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. make <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. cone <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. cube <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. feet <input type="checkbox"/> |

Lesson 5 An awful nightmare

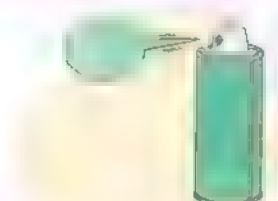
Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



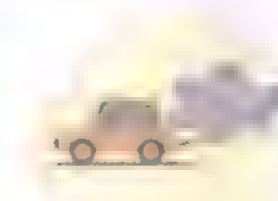
(toxic) سام



(chemicals) مواد كيميائية



(air freshener) منقي الهواء (معطر)



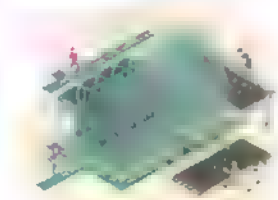
(emissions) انبعاثات



(breathe) يتنفس



(acid) حمضي



(greenhouse) صوبة زراعية



(nightmare) كابوس

More Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

gasses	غازات	rain (n) (v)	مطر - تمطر
lungs	الرئتين	dream (n) (v)	حلم - يحلم
traffic	مرور	in the old days	في الماضي
places	أماكن	it's time to	حان الوقت لـ
planet	كوكب	in my heart	في قلبي
factories	مصانع	because of	بسبب



## Adjectives

## صفات

dangerous

خطير asleep

نائم

horrible

مريع - فظيع more

أكثر

awful

مريع - فظيع less

أقل

dirty

قذر - متسخ able to

قادر على

## Conjugation of verbs

## Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present	Past	Present	Past
remember يتذكر	remembered	protect يحمي	protected
look after يعتني بـ	looked after	work hard يعمل بجد	worked hard
call ينادي	called	happen يحدث	happened

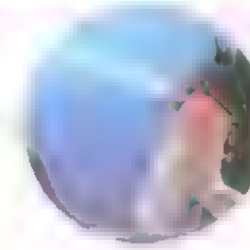
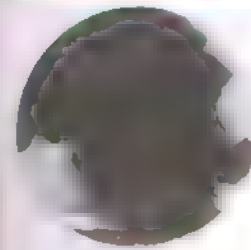
## Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present	Past	Present	Past
know يعرف	knew	get ready يستعد	got ready
cut down يقطع	cut down	wake up يستيقظ	woke up
sit يجلس	sat	drive يسوق	drove
have to لزاماً عليه	had to	fall تسقط	fell

## Definitions تعريفات

toxic	: has chemicals in it
air freshener	: a way of making the air smell cleaner
emissions	: gases from cars or factories
shade	: out of the sun
nightmare	: a bad dream
greenhouse	: a glass building used for growing
acid	: very bad to eat or breathe

## Listen and read. Check your answers to Exercise 1



I can't **breathe** ❶, I know that. The air is black and **toxic** ❷. Inside the house we use **air fresheners** ❸ to try to make the air smell better. We can't go outside – there are too many cars and too much traffic. There are too many **emissions** ❹ from cars. It's dangerous for children's lungs and we have to stay at home. There are many days when we can't go to school because the air is too bad. My little brother had to go to the hospital because of problems with his breathing.

I remember when we could go to the park and play with our friends – the grass was green and the sky was blue. We could even see the sun. Now we can't see the sun anymore because the sky is gray or black. In the old days, it was lovely to have rain after a very hot day, but now the rain is **acid** ❺ and when it falls we can't go out. I remember going on holiday and playing on the beach with my family. We swam in the sea, but now we can't swim in the sea because there's too much plastic in it and it is dirty. Other things I remember are eating fruit from trees and sitting in **their shade** ❻ on hot days. But now they cut down all the trees so we only have fruit from **greenhouses** ❼ and we can't sit outside any more.

But wait, what's that? It's my mom calling and it's time to get ready for school! It was all an awful **nightmare**! ❽ I look outside and the sky is blue and I can see the sun. We're going to the park today. But I remember **my dream** ❾ and I know in my heart we need to look after our planet. We can drive our cars less, use our bikes more, plant trees, and keep our sea clean, but we must work hard at this!

- ❶ أتنفس
- ❷ سام
- ❸ ملقحي الهواء (معطر)
- ❹ انبعاثات
- ❺ حمضية
- ❻ ظلمة
- ❼ صوب زراعية
- ❽ كابوس
- ❾ حلمي





## Exercises on Lesson 5

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

**breathe – less – more – clean – planet**

I know in my heart we need to look after our ..... We can drive our cars ....., use our bikes ....., plant trees, and keep our sea ....., but we must work hard at this!

2 Match "A" with "B":

1. acid	a) a bad dream
2. air freshener	b) gases from cars or factories
3. toxic	c) out of the sun
4. nightmare	d) a way of making the air smell cleaner
5. shade	e) very bad to eat or breathe
6. greenhouse	f) has chemicals in it
7. emissions	g) a glass building used for growing

3 Read the text, then answer the questions below:

I can't breathe, I know that. The air is black and toxic. Inside the house we use air fresheners to try to make the air smell better. We can't go outside – there are too many cars and too much traffic. There are too many emissions from cars. My little brother had to go to the hospital because of problems with his breathing. But wait, what's that? It's my mom calling and it's time to get ready for school! It was all an awful nightmare!

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Inside the house we use air (fan – fresheners – window).
2. There are too many (rain – noise – emissions) from cars.

B Answer these questions:

3. Why did his little brother have to go to the hospital?
4. What was that in the end?

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. many – too – cars – There are – from – emissions.
2. remember – holiday – I – on – going.
3. for school – get – to – time – It's – ready.
4. an – It – all – was – nightmare – awful.
5. to – need – our planet – We – after – look.

5 Write a paragraph of (25) words using the following elements:

"What can we do to protect our air, our sea and our trees?"

protect - should - air - stop emissions - pollute  
- sea - waste - trees - cut down





## Unit 5 Writing - A sports Biography

### Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

			
<b>famous player</b> لاعبة مشهورة	<b>Egyptian flag</b> العلم المصري	<b>great honor</b> شرف عظيم	<b>athlete</b> لاعب رياضي
			
<b>sportsperson</b> شخص رياضي	<b>competitor</b> منافس	<b>Olympic games</b> الألعاب الأولمبية	<b>training</b> تدريب
			
<b>successful</b> ناجح - موفق	<b>prizes</b> جوائز	<b>award</b> جائزة رسمية - مكافئة	<b>bronze medal</b> ميدالية برونزية

at the age of 14

في سن الرابعة عشر

with special needs

ذات احتياجات خاصة

a very special moment

لحظة خاصة جدًا

practicing hard

التدريب بجد

her achievements

إنجازاتها

Paralympics champion

بطل ألعاب المعاقين

future information

معلومات مستقبلية

What does the future hold for her?

ماذا يحب لها القدر؟

## Unit 5 Regular verbs

### Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present	Past	Present	Past
want يريد - يرغب	wanted	compete يتنافس	competed
carry يحمل	carried	practice يتمرّن	practiced

Present	Past	Present	Past
become يصبح	became	win يفوز - يكسب	won
begin تبدأ	began	hold يمسك	held
swim يسبح	swam	lose يخسر	lost

### Read and learn

1. Hedaya Malak is a famous Egyptian taekwondo player. She is one of the two people who carried the Egyptian flag at the Tokyo Olympic Games in 2021. This is a great honor.



1 لاعبة التايكوندو

2 شرف عظيم

2. Hedaya was born on April 21, 1993. She began taekwondo at the age of seven and won many prizes at the age of 14. Hedaya won many important awards. She won the bronze medal at the Rio Olympics in 2016. She also won the bronze medal in Tokyo in 2021.

3 التدريب على

4 لاعبة معربية

5 مد

3. Hedaya is a very kind person. In 2016 she helped a girl with special needs, Raja Garmash. Raja had no one to compete with, so Hedaya became her competitor and lost. Raja could therefore win the gold medal and it was a very special moment for her.

6 ميدالية ذهبية

4. What does the future hold for Hedaya? She is practicing hard. She really wants to win a gold medal!



◀ (Tokyo Olympic Games in 2021) هي دورة الألعاب الأولمبية في طوكيو (اليابان) عام 2021.

◀ (Rio Olympics in 2016) هي دورة الألعاب الأولمبية في ريو دي جانيرو (الأرجنتين) عام 2016.

TIP

### ► Writing a sports biography

◀ كتابة سيرة ذاتية عن بطل رياضي

1 Introduce the person, giving their name.

1 قدم الشخص واذكر اسمه.

2 Say why they are famous and give details about their sport.

2 أذكر لما هو مشهور وذعم بتفاصيل عن رياضته.

3 Give more details about their success and why they are interesting or important.

3 أذكر تفاصيل أكثر عن نجاحه ولماذا هو شخص شيق أو مهم.

4 Say what you think could happen next for their career.

4 أذكر عن ما يُعتقد أنه ممكن أن يحدث مستقبلاً لحياته المهنية.

يمكنك استخدام بعض التعبيرات لتجعل سيرة ذاتية أكثر

Moreover	علاوة على ذلك	Therefore	لذلك - ومن ثم
	بالإضافة لهذا	really	حقاً

### Engage on Lesson 5

Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

honor – Games – player – famous – flag

Hedaya Malak is a famous Egyptian taekwondo  
She is one of the two people who carried the Egyptian  
at the Tokyo Olympic ..... in 2021. This is a great

2 Read the text, then answer the questions below:

Hedaya was born on April 21, 1993. She began practicing taekwondo at the age of seven and won many prizes at the age of 14. Hedaya won many important awards. She won the bronze medal at the Rio Olympics in 2016. She also won the bronze medal in Tokyo in 2021.

Choose the correct answer:

- Hedaya began practicing taekwondo at the age of ( ..... ).
- Hedaya won many important ( ..... ).

Answer these questions:

- How old is Hedaya now? ►
- What did she win at Rio Olympics? ►

3 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

- is – player – Hedaya – Egyptian – famous – a.
- 1993 – born – was – Hedaya – in.
- she – What – the future – does – for – want?
- won – awards – Hedaya – important – many.
- very – a – is – person – Hedaya – kind.
- does – Hedaya – What – for – hold – the future?

4 Write your sports biography in your notebook:

"Find an interesting Egyptian player to write about from the internet."

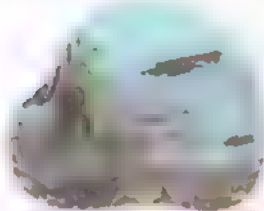
age – their sport – club – competitions – prizes – future



## Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



**polluted city**  
مدينة ملوثة



**water pollution**  
تلوث الماء



**harmful**  
ضار



**organisms**  
كائنات حية



**causes**  
أسباب



**problems**  
مشاكل



**effects**  
تأثيرات



**solutions**  
حلول

## More Vocabulary المزيد من المفردات

<b>wastewater</b>	مخلفات المياه	<b>soil</b>	تربة
<b>agricultural land</b>	أرض زراعية	<b>sidewalk</b>	رصيف
<b>habitat</b>	موطن	<b>cause (v)</b>	يسبب
<b>fish</b>	بحيرات	<b>kill</b>	يقتل
<b>rivers</b>	أنهار	<b>save</b>	وفر
<b>sinks</b>	أحواض	<b>avoid</b>	يتجنب
<b>shower</b>	دش	<b>in detail</b>	بالتفاصيل
<b>pollution</b>	الحياة البرية	<b>in detail</b>	بالتفاصيل
<b>garbage</b>	قمامة	<b>in detail</b>	بالتفاصيل

مياه كثيرة بقدر الإمكان

## Read and learn

### Water pollution

When harmful chemicals go into water bodies like rivers, lakes, and seas, we call this water pollution. Water pollution can kill organisms that live in the water, such as fish, birds, and crabs. It can also kill birds that eat the fish. Water pollution can cause animals to lose their homes and change their habitats.

#### Causes

Wastewater from sinks, toilets, and showers.

Wastewater and chemicals from factories.

Wastewater from agricultural land and cities into rivers.



#### Effects

Dirty water can make children and old people ill.

Polluted water destroys wildlife in rivers.



#### Solutions

Save as much water as possible.

Take shorter showers.

Avoid running water.

Never throw garbage in or near a lake or beach.



## Think about your body language

○ Are you standing straight?

○ هل أنت تقف بشكل مستقيم؟

○ Is your voice loud enough for people at the back of the class to hear?

○ هل صوتك عالٍ بشكل كافٍ لكي يسمعه الناس في آخر الفصل؟

○ Are you speaking too quickly or too slowly?

○ هل أنت تتحدث بسرعة جدًا أو ببطء جدًا؟

○ Are you looking at different people in the audience, and not just one person?

○ هل تنظر إلى أشخاص مختلفين من الجمهور وليس فقط شخص واحد؟

○ Are you standing in front of any pictures (so your audience can't see), and can your audience see everything?

○ هل تقف أمام أي من الصور (لذلك الجمهور لا يراها) ، وهل يستطيع جمهورك أن يرى كل شيء؟

## المقارنة

## Comparison

We want to make our towns **cleaner than** they are now.

نحن نريد أن نجعل بلداننا **أكثر نظافة من** ما هي الآن.

Football is **more popular than** handball.

We want to make our cities **less polluted**.

○ إذا كانت الصفة طويلة ، نضع قبلها إما (more) أو (less) وبعدها (than).

○ My grandpa is **the oldest** one in the family.

من الجدات ، جدي هو **الأكبر سناً** في العائلة.

Football is **the most popular** sport in Egypt.

○ إذا كانت الصفة طويلة نضع قبلها إما (the most) أو (the least).

○ Decide who will do the drawings || stick the photos and write the text.

○ قرر من سيقوم بالرؤوسومات ولصق الصور وكتابة النص.

○ How will you present your information as a poster, or as a PowerPoint presentation?

○ في ستقدم معلوماتك، هل عن طريق بوستر أم عن طريق بوربوينت؟

○ Think who will say which part.

○ قرر من من المجموعة سوف يقدم كل جزء.

○ Use some of these phrases:

▶ Today we're going to talk about ...

▶ First we're going to tell you about

▶ Next we will mention ...

▶ Then we will finish, and have some time for questions.

○ استخدم بعض من العبارات الآتية:

◀ اليوم سوف نتحدث عن

◀ في البداية سوف نخبركم عن ...

◀ ثم سوف ننهي ونترك بعض الوقت للأسئلة.

## Practice your presentation

○ Practice your presentation with your group.

○ اعمل على العرض أو التقديم مع مجموعتك.

○ Make sure everyone is speaking clearly and not too quickly or slowly.

○ تأكد أن كل شخص يتحدث بشكل واضح بدون سرعة زائدة أو ببطء زائد.

○ Use a timer to check that no one is talking for too long.

○ استخدم عداد الوقت للتأكد أنه لا أحد يتحدث لفترة أزيد عن اللازم.

- Using bikes is **better** than using cars.
- Helping our planet is **the best** thing to do.
- Today, the weather is **worse** than yesterday.
- This is **the worst** movie I have ever watched.

يوجد بعض الصفات الشاذة التي لا تنطبق عليها القواعد السابقة مثل (good – bad).

## Exercises on Lesson 15

- 1 ▶ Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

**pollution – habitats – kill – lakes – cause**

When harmful chemicals go into water bodies like rivers, ..... and seas, we call this water ..... Water pollution can kill organisms that live in the water, such as fish, birds, and crabs. It can also kill birds that eat the fish. Water pollution can animals to lose their homes and change their

- 2 ▶ Match "A" with "B":

1. The problem

Causes

3. Effects

Solutions

a) Wastewater and chemicals from factories and cities into rivers.

b) Never throw garbage or chemicals in or near a lake, river or beach.

c) Water pollution

d) Dirty water can make children and old people ill.

- 3 ▶ Choose the correct word:

1. Wael is good at football ( **bad** – **better** – **best** ) he is at tennis.
2. We should drive our cars ( **fast** – **slow** – **the best** ) to help our planet.

3. In the past, seas and rivers were ( **clean** – **dirty** – **the cleanest** ) than today.
4. I'm ( **bad** – **worse** – **worst** ) at tennis than I am at football.
5. Hedaya is one of ( **the best** – **the better** – **the bestest** ) famous Egyptian taekwondo players in Egypt.
6. The gold medal is ( **more** – **less** – **the most** ) important than the bronze medal.
7. Sherif Osman is one of the ( **best** – **better** – **bestest** ) Paralympic champions in Egypt.
8. Ayman is ( **the tallest** – **taller** – **the tallest** ) boy in the class.

- 4 ▶ Make a presentation with your friends:

about a subject you choose with your friends. Look at the presentation about (Water pollution) and don't forget the (Writing tips) about the presentation.



## Test 2 on Unit 2

### 1 Listen and circle the correct answer: (8Ms)

When harmful chemicals go into water bodies like rivers, lakes, and seas, we call this water pollution. Water pollution can kill organisms that live in the water. It can also kill birds that eat the fish. Water pollution can cause animals to lose their homes and change their habitats.

1. Water ( ☐ to ☐ at ☐ in ) can kill organisms that live in the water.
2. Water pollution can cause ( ☐ trees ☐ food ☐ habitats ) to lose their homes.
3. Water pollution can ( ☐ help ☐ kill ☐ save ) birds that eat the fish.
4. Water pollution can cause animals to lose their homes and change their ( ☐ trees ☐ food ☐ habitats ).

### 2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box: (4Ms)

**athlete - medal - kind - win - competitor**

Hedaya Malak is a famous Egyptian taekwondo player. Hedaya is a very ..... person. In 2016 she helped a Moroccan ..... with special needs, Raja Garmash. Raja had no one to compete against, so Hedaya became her ..... and lost. Raja could therefore win the gold ..... and it was a very special moment for her.

### 3 Read the following text and answer the questions: (4Ms)

There are many things we can do to live a healthier life. For example, we can include fruit and vegetables in our meals. Junk food isn't good for us so we shouldn't eat it a lot. Also, try to do some exercise. Any kind of exercise is good for you. You could ride your bike to school. Not only is this good exercise, but it means there are fewer cars on the road and less pollution.

#### Choose the correct answer:

1. ( ☐ Fruit ☐ Junk food ☐ Vegetables ) isn't good for us so we shouldn't eat it a lot.
2. Any kind of exercise is ( ☐ bad ☐ sad ☐ good ) for you.

### 1 Answer these questions:

3. What can you do to live a healthier life? ▶
4. Why is riding your bike to school important? ▶

### 4 Choose the correct word: (6Ms)

1. He's bad ( ☐ to ☐ at ☐ in ) making dinner.
2. My sister is great at ( ☐ paint ☐ paints ☐ painting ).
3. I'm ( ☐ good ☐ better ☐ best ) at football than handball.
4. Basim is good at ( ☐ tidying ☐ tidy ☐ tidied ) his room.
5. We should make our cities ( ☐ more ☐ less ☐ much ) polluted.
6. He's bad at ( ☐ play ☐ played ☐ squash ).

### 5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences: (2Ms)

1. cleaner - can - we - How - make - our cities?  
▶ ..... ?
2. rackets - I - play - squash - to - use.  
▶ .....

### 6 Punctuate the following sentence: (1Ms)

○ hedaya is a famous egyptian taekwondo player

### 7 Write a paragraph of (25) words using the following elements: (5Ms)

**"Football"**

**Idea to help you**

Egypt - popular - sport - people - love -  
children - play - clubs - famous





## Theme (1) I discover myself

### Unit 3

## How do I look? كيف أبدو؟

- listen, read, research, and write about different types of clothes.
- listen to a conversation about packing for a vacation.
- learn about the geography of Egypt.
- practice using the Infinitive of purpose.
- read a traditional folktale.
- learn how to say past simple endings /d/, /t/, and /ed/.
- multiply multi-digit numbers.
- write a description of favorite clothes using adjectives.
- research and make a leaflet about traditional clothes from around the world.

Vocabulary	T-shirt, sunglasses, swimming shorts, scarf, sweater, sneakers, necklace, pajamas, spotted, stripes, robe, pockets, sleeves, pearl, man-made mountain, glacier, river, flood, rainforest, desert, waterfalls, fossils, erosion, sand dunes, fertile, river banks, canal, sculptures
Language	Infinitive of purpose i.e., I wore a galabeya to stay cool, She went to town to buy a sweater./Past simple i.e.,/I went to my bedroom to go to sleep, Tarek went to the market to buy some oranges.
Reading	Text about the natural features of the Nile Delta, the Nile Valley, and the Fayoum Depression/Text about how different natural features are formed through wind and soil erosion/Text about traditional clothes and those for special festivals. A fairy tale: The Elves and the Shoemaker/Blog about different school uniforms Text about traditional clothes worn in Mexico
Listening	Packing for a holiday to AL Fayoum/Listening and identifying clothes from a description
Speaking	Discussing traditional clothes, talking about favorite clothes, and those for special festivals
Writing	A description of your favorite clothes using a range of adjectives about opinion, size, age, color, and material
Project	Research traditional clothes from a chosen country and write a leaflet

### Lesson

### One Week in AL Fayoum

## Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



T-shirt

تي شيرت



sweater

بلوفر



coat

معطف - بالطو



pajamas

بجامة



galabeya

جلابية



sunglasses

نظارة شمس



scarf

كوفية



necklace

عقد



swimming shorts

مايوه



sneakers

حذاء رياضي (كوتشي)

### Extra Vocabulary

خطوط	يكرم أمتعة	فندق
مخطط	دقيقة سفر	مطار
منقط	مريح	طائرة
إجازة	بارد - لطيف	ساحل
رحلة	لفترة طويلة	جبل



## Conjugation of verbs

## الضمائر والأفعال

Present	Past	Present	Past
pack يحزم	packed	remember يتذكر	remembered
wait ينتظر	waited	v.sit يجلس	visited
walk يمشي	walked	number يرقم	numbered

## الضمائر والأفعال

Present	Past	Present	Past
know يعرف	knew	come يأتي	came
wear يرتدي	wore	find out يكتشف	found out
draw يرسم	drew	give يعطي	gave
go يذهب	went	take يأخذ	took

## Read and learn



## Did you know?

## هل تعلم؟

Cotton grows in the Nile Delta. Many people believe that Egyptian cotton is the best cotton in the world.

ينمو القطن في دلتا النيل. يؤمن الكثير من الناس أن القطن المصري هو أفضل قطن في العالم.

## Read and learn



This is a pearl necklace. Can you find out where pearls come from? Are they natural or man-made?

هذا اللؤلؤ من البحر. هل يمكنك معرفة من أين تأتي اللؤلؤ؟ هل هي طبيعية أو من صنع الإنسان؟

## Our trip to Al Fayoum

Mom: Aser, we need to pack our suitcases for our holiday tomorrow.

Aser: It's so exciting! I can't wait to go to Al Fayoum to see Uncle Hatem and Aunt Malak. And, of course, Faris and Dina.

Mom: I know. I'm excited to see them, too. We haven't seen them for ages! But come on, we need to pack!

Aser: OK, I need to pack my green T-shirt and my swimming shorts because they have a lovely pool, don't they?

Mom: Yes, and remember your sunglasses. It will be very sunny.

Aser: Will I need a coat and a scarf?

Mom: No, Aser, you won't. But you should pack a sweater. It can be cool in the evenings.

Aser: OK. I'll pack my blue sweater. That's my favorite.

Mom: You'll need your sneakers because we'll be walking around a lot and you need to wear something comfortable on your feet.

Aser: What about my best galabeya? Will I need the one that Grandma gave me?

Mom: No, you won't. But I will take my gold necklace.

Aser: Hmm. OK. What else do I need? Oh, I know! My pajamas! I'll take the ones with the stripes. They're really cool!

## The vocabulary

☆ [exciting - excited] هاتان الكلمتان تم ورودهما في الدرس.

○ صفة تستخدم في الغالب لوصف غير عاقل مثير (adj) exciting

► The trip was exciting.

○ صفة تستخدم في الغالب لوصف عاقل مثار - فرحان (adj) excited

► I'm excited to see Faris and Dina.

1 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

**sunglasses – suitcases – exciting – excited – pack**

**Mom:** Aser, we need to pack our ..... for our holiday tomorrow

**Aser:** It's so exciting! I can't wait to go to Al Fayoum to see Uncle Hatem and Aunt Malak. And, of course, Faris and Dina.

**Mom:** I know. I'm ..... to see them, too. We haven't seen them for ages! But come on, we need to .....

**Aser:** OK, I need to pack my green T-shirt and my swimming shorts because they have a lovely pool, don't they?

**Mom:** Yes, and remember your ..... It will be very sunny.

2 Read the dialogue again and answer the questions:

1. Who is Aser going to visit?

2. Is Aser going somewhere hot or cold? How do you know?

3. Why does Aser need a sweater?

4. Does Aser take his galabeya?

5. Which pajamas does Aser pack?

3 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. need to – shorts – swimming – I – pack – my.

2. Aser – are – What – Mom – and – doing?

3. to – need – pack – We – suitcases – our.

4. will – necklace – I – my – take – gold.

5. green – my – T-shirt – need to – I – pack.

4 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. we need to pack our suitcases, aser

2. what are mom and aser doing

3. i can't wait to go to al fayoum to see uncle hatem and aunt malak

4. will ashraf need a coat and a scarf

5 Write a paragraph on the following:

"What clothes you take when you go on a trip"





## Lesson

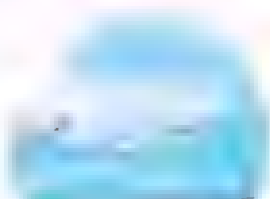
## Geography

## Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



mountain

جبل



glacier

نهر جليدي



river

نهر



waterfall

شلال



flood

فيضان - طوفان



rainforest

غابة كثيفة



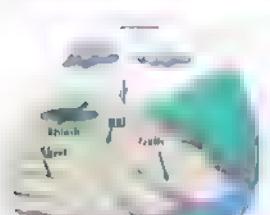
desert

صحراء



sand dunes

كثبان رملية



soil erosion

تآكل التربة



wind erosion

التآكل (الناعية) بسبب الرياح



soil particles

حبيبات التربة



fossils

حفريات



sculpture

تمثال منحوت



river bank

ضفة النهر



canal

قناة



flow (v)

يتدفق



fertile soil

تربة خصبة



lie (v)

تقع جغرافيًا

## Main Vocabulary

Cairo	القاهرة	Mediterranean sea	البحر المتوسط
Alexandria	الأسكندرية	Red Sea	البحر الأحمر
Port said	بورسعيد	east coast	الساحل الشمالي
Fayoum Depression	منخفض الفيوم	north	الشمال
lower Egypt	مصر السفلى	south	الجنوب
the Nile river	نهر النيل	east	الشرق
Nile Delta	دلتا النيل	west	الغرب
Nile Valley	وادي النيل	Sudan	السودان
Western Desert	الصحراء الغربية	Libya	دولة ليبيا

## Main Vocabulary

spreads out into two branches	يمتد إلى فرعين
area of land	منطقة من الأرض
growing crops	زراعة المحاصيل
lotus flower	زهرة اللوتس
the stem of the flower	ساق الزهرة
low below the sea level	مستوى أسفل مستوى سطح البحر

along the side of the river

the Nile flooding

the Aswan High Dam

over time

the wind blows sand

the rocks changes shape

is connected to

millions of years ago

is home to

country

capital

modern city

amazing sights

damage (n)

oasis دولة

lakes عاصمة

whales مدينة عصرية

rocks مناظر مدهشة

small stones تلف

بطول جانب النهر

فيضان النيل

السد العالي بأسوان

بمرور الوقت

الرياح تثير الرمال

المخور تتغير شكلها

مرتبط بـ - متصل بـ

منذ ملايين السنين

موطن لـ

واحة

بحيرات

حيتان

مخور

أحجار صغيرة

## Exposition (مقدمة)

## Connect 4

Present	Past	Future	Present	Past	Future
reach	يصل إلى	reached	turn into	تحول إلى	turned into
flow	يتدفق	flowed	look like	تشبه	looked like
stretch	يمتد	stretched	cause	تسبب	caused
connect	يصل - يربط	connected	control	يتحكم	controlled
destroy	يدمر	destroyed	change	يغير	changed
happen	يحدث	happened	move	يتحرك	moved

## Connect 5

Present	Past	Future	Present	Past
blow	تهب	blew	get there	يصل ل هناك
break down	يكسر - يحلل	broke down	grow	يررع - ينمو
run	يجري	ran	build	يبني
			got there	
			grew	
			built	

## Road and Land

## Exposition

flow	: the way water moves
fertile	: good land to grow plants and crops
river bank	: the land along the side of a river
wind erosion	: when the wind changes or destroys something
canal	: a waterway made by humans
soil erosion	: when water or wind breaks down the soil, and takes the soil particles away

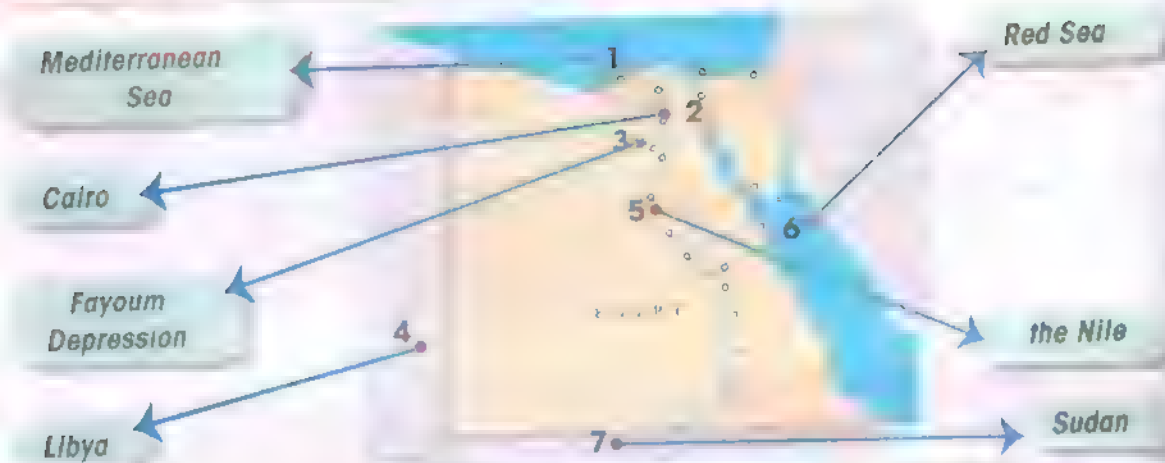
Egypt is a very beautiful country. The Nile runs through the country until it reaches the Mediterranean Sea in the north. Cairo is the capital of Egypt. It is a modern city in Lower Egypt. Libya is to the west of Egypt and Sudan lies to the south. The Red Sea lies on Egypt's east coast.

The Fayoum Depression is a very special place, as it's an oasis with the biggest waterfalls in Egypt. It has the huge Wadi El Rayan park, which is home to many birds and animals. There are also fossils of whales!

Fayoum has lakes and amazing sights all in one place!

- 1 حتى
- 2 البحر المتوسط
- 3 مصر السفلى
- 4 تقع
- 5 منخفض الفيوم
- 6 حفريات





The **Nile Delta** ❶ is in Lower Egypt. About 20 kilometers north of Cairo, the Nile River **spreads out** into **two branches** ❷. These two branches **flow** ❸ toward the Mediterranean Sea. The Nile Delta is the **fertile soil** between **the two branches of the Nile** ❹. It **stretches** ❺ from Alexandria to Port Said and it looks like a triangle. The Nile Valley is the area of land on the banks of the Nile River. It is very good for growing crops like wheat, dates, and beans. Many people say that the Nile Valley is like a lotus flower – the river and the river banks are the stem of the flower, and the Nile Delta is the flower.

The **Fayoum Depression** ❻ is in the Western Desert of Egypt. It is an area of land that is low below sea level. It was made by wind erosion about 1.8 million years ago. It is **connected to** ❼ the Nile River by the Bahr Youssef canal. This means there is water here, so it is a green place where many plants grow.



- ❶ دلتا النيل
- ❷ يمتد إلى مرعين
- ❸ يتدفقان
- ❹ التربة الخصبة
- ❺ مرعي النيل
- ❻ يمتد
- ❼ منخفض الميوم
- ❽ مرتبط

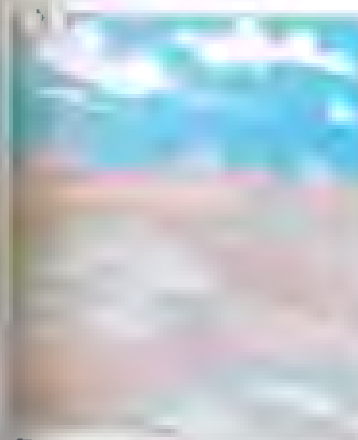


### Wind erosion

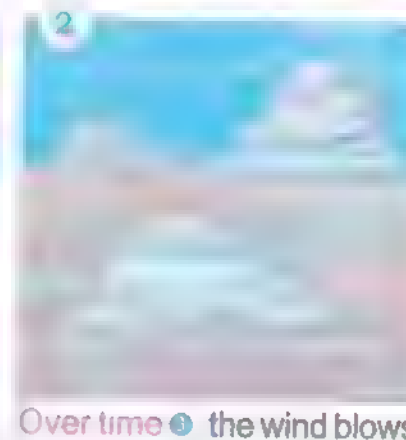
In Egypt's White Desert, you can see some amazing **sculptures** ❶.

How did they **get there** ❷? They were made by the wind.

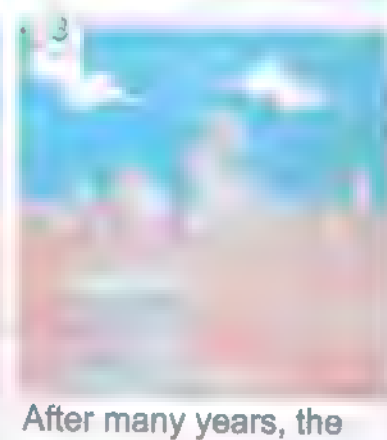
- ❶ تماثيل مسحوبة
- ❷ وصلوا لهنالك
- ❸ بمرور الوقت
- ❹ تغير شكلها



There weren't any sculptures millions of years ago.



**Over time** ❶ the wind blows sand and small stones against the rocks. The rocks **change shape** ❷.



After many years, the wind and sand turn the rocks into beautiful sculptures.

## Exercises on Lesson 2

1 Complete the sentences using the words in the box:

**Lower – suitcases – Nile – lies – capital**

Egypt is a very beautiful country. The \_\_\_\_\_ runs through the country until it reaches the Mediterranean Sea in the north. Cairo is the \_\_\_\_\_ of Egypt. It is a modern city in Egypt. Libya lies to the west of Egypt and Sudan \_\_\_\_\_ to the south. The Red Sea lies on Egypt's east coast.

2 Match "A" with "B":

- 1. fertile
- 2. wind erosion
- 3. flow
- 4. soil erosion
- 5. canal
- 6. river bank

- a) the way water moves
- b) a waterway made by humans
- c) good land to grow plants and crops
- d) the land along the side of a river
- e) when water or wind break down the soil, and take the soil particles away
- f) when the wind changes or destroys something

3 Choose the correct word:

**sand – wind – sculptures – change – stones**

In Egypt's White Desert, you can see some amazing \_\_\_\_\_ . There weren't any sculptures millions of years ago. Over time, the \_\_\_\_\_ blows sand and small \_\_\_\_\_ against the rocks. The rocks \_\_\_\_\_ shape. After many years, the wind and sand turn the rocks into beautiful sculptures.

4 Choose the correct word:

1. The (waterfall – desert – city) is a very hot place.
2. (Rivers – Canals – Mountains) are usually very high.
3. Lots of birds and animals live in the trees of the (rainforest – desert – sand dunes).
4. The water of (rivers – lakes – glaciers) is usually very cold.
5. The desert is full of (waterfalls – sand dunes – rivers).
6. There was a (flood – canal – rainforest) in the town. The streets were full of water.
7. The Nile (Canal – River – Waterfall) runs through Egypt.
8. This land is (poor – dry – fertile). You can get good crops.
9. Water falls from a high place in a (canal – waterfall – lake).
10. A river has two (beaches – coasts – banks).

5 Read the text, then answer the questions below:

The Fayoum Depression is a very special place in the Western Desert of Egypt. It's an oasis with the biggest waterfalls in Egypt. It has the huge Wadi El Rayan park, which is home to many birds and animals. There are also fossils of whales! Fayoum has lakes and amazing sights all in one place! It is a green place where many plants grow.

Choose the correct answer:

1. It's an oasis with the biggest (rivers – deserts – waterfalls) in Egypt.
2. Fayoum has (lakes – rivers – seas) and amazing sights.

Answer these questions:

3. Where is the Fayoum Depression?
4. Why is Wadi El Rayan park important?



### 6 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. a – is – country – **Egypt** – very – beautiful.
2. Egypt – **Cairo** – the – is – of – capital.
3. made – were – wind – **Sculptures** – the – by.
4. lies – of – west – **Libya** – Egypt – to the.
5. Nile – in – **The** – Delta – Lower Egypt – is.

### 7 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. the aswan high dam was built to control the nile flooding
2. cairo is the capital of egypt
3. the nile delta is in lower egypt
4. the two branches flow toward the mediterranean sea
5. it stretches from alexandria to port said
6. the fayoum depression is in the western desert of egypt

### Lesson 3 My favorite clothes

#### Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



**Egyptian clothing**  
الملابس المصرية



**traditional clothes**  
ملابس تقليدية



**costume**  
زّي



**crown**  
تاج



**sleeves**  
أكمام



**pocket**  
جيب



**suit**  
بدلة



**gloves**  
جوانتي



**belt**  
حزام



**robe**  
رداء - روب

#### Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

<b>princess</b>	أميرة	<b>made from</b>	مصنوع من
<b>popular</b>	شعبي - مشهور	<b>get sunburned</b>	يصاب بلمحة شمس
<b>sure</b>	متأكد	<b>special festival</b>	احتفال خاص
<b>hidden</b>	مخفي - غير مرئي	<b>wedding</b>	حفل زفاف
<b>good grades</b>	درجات جيدة	<b>celebrate</b>	يحتفل
<b>on holiday</b>	في إجازة	<b>patters</b>	رسومات - أشكال

### Regular verbs

Infinitive	Present	Past
stay	يُمكن - يظل	stayed
travel	يسافر	traveled
borrow	يستعير	borrowed
protect	يحمي	protected
finish	ينهي	finished
open	يفتح	opened
ask	يطلب	asked
talk to	يتحدث إلي	talked to
look	تبدو	looked
celebrate	يحتفل	celebrated
use	يستخدم - يستعمل	used
study hard	يذاكر بجد	studied hard

### Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Present	Past
tell	يخبر	told
leave	يترك - يغادر	left
see	يرى	saw
buy	يشترى	bought
catch	يمسك	caught
sleep	ينام	slept
make	يصنع	made
get	يحصل علي	got

### Read and learn

Fares is talking to his friend Tomas on social media.

**Tomas:** Hi, Fares. Can you help me? I'm doing a school project about Egyptian clothing. Can you give me some information?

**Fares:** Hi, Tomas. Yes, of course. What do you want to know?

**Tomas:** Well, what do you usually wear?

**Fares:** I live in Sohag and it's usually very hot here. Today, I'm wearing shorts and a T-shirt.

**Tomas:** Cool! Can you tell me about some traditional Egyptian clothes?



**Fares:** Oh, sure. Well, many men wear the galabeya. This is the long white robe that is very popular.

**Tomas:** Yes, I've seen it. It looks really cool to wear.

**Fares:** Yes, it's cool because it's made from cotton. It's usually white, but you can get other colors too. The sleeves are long so we don't get sunburned!

**Tomas:** Are there pockets?

**Fares:** Yes! But they're hidden – you can't see them from the outside.

**Tomas:** Do you wear galabeyas when you're celebrating a special festival?

**Fares:** We do, and the clothes we wear for Eid, for example, are very beautiful. They can be colorful. Sometimes there are beautiful patterns on them.

**Tomas:** Thanks, Fares. That's really useful.



talk about your favorite clothes, or clothes you wear to celebrate.



My favorite thing is my sweater. It's blue and it has a pocket. I wear it when I travel.

I've got a striped dress. I love it! I wear it to celebrate Sham El-Nessim.





## Grammar Study

- We use (to + infinitive) to express purpose, and to say why someone does something.  
○ نستخدم (المصدر + to) للتعبير عن الغرض، ولنوضح لماذا يقوم شخص بعمل شيء ما.

المصدر stem verb → to - (to)

- ▶ She went to town **to buy** a dress.
- ▶ He bought new sneakers **to wear** for playing football.
- ▶ I went to the hall **to get** my coat.
- ▶ I wore a galabeya **to stay** cool.

- We can answer the questions beginning with (why) by using:

○ يمكن الإجابة على السؤال البادئ بـ (Why) باستخدام:

المصدر stem verb → to - (to)

Why did Ali go to town?

- ▶ Ali went to town **to buy** new sneakers.
- Why did Nessma go to the kitchen?
- ▶ **To make** a cake.

- We can answer the questions beginning with (why) by using:

○ يمكن الإجابة على السؤال البادئ بـ (Why) باستخدام:

الجملة sentence → because - (because)

- Why did Dad come home early?
- ▶ Dad came home early **because** he felt tired.
- Why is Adel sad?
- ▶ **Because** he doesn't have enough money to buy a ball.

الجملة sentence → because - (because)

الأول للفعل بدون أي إضافات أي بدون إضافة (s - es - ing - ed .....)

## Exercises on Lesson 3

- 1 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

**traditional - clothing - popular - wear - Egyptian**

**Tomas:** Hi, Fares. Can you help me? I'm doing a school project about Egyptian ..... Can you give me some information?

**Fares:** Hi, Tomas. Yes, of course. What do you want to know?

**Tomas:** Well, what do you usually ..... ?

**Fares:** I live in Sohag and it's usually very hot here. Today, I'm wearing shorts and a T-shirt.

**Tomas:** Cool! Can you tell me about some ..... Egyptian clothes?

**Fares:** Oh, sure. Well, many men wear the galabeya. This is the long white robe that is very .....

**Tomas:** Yes, I've seen it. It looks really cool to wear.

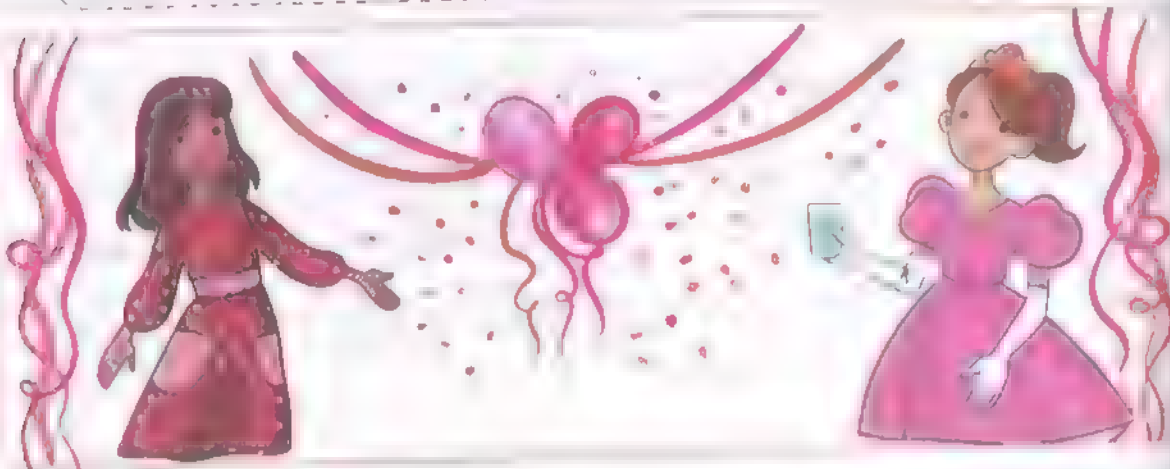
- 2 Read the text again and answer T (True) or F (False):

1. Tomas wants to buy some Egyptian clothes. ☐
2. Fares isn't wearing a galabeya today. ☐
3. Galabeyas are usually made from cotton. ☐
4. Galabeyas are always white. ☐
5. Galabeyas don't have pockets. ☐

3

Complete the sentences using the words in the box:

**belt - costume - crown - gloves - pockets - spotted**



1. Marwa is wearing a ..... dress with a ..... There are two ..... in the dress.
2. Reem is wearing a ..... She looks like a princess! She has a ..... on her head. She has white ..... on her hands.

4

Choose the correct word:

1. Tarek made a suit (because - to - so) wear to a wedding.
2. Heba went to the kitchen to ( ..... - ..... - ..... ) a sandwich.
3. Ayman went to a clothes store to ( ..... - ..... - ..... ) a new T-shirt.
4. Injy used a pen ( ..... - ..... - ..... ) her essay.
5. Sherif bought a new suitcase ( ..... - ..... - ..... ) on holiday.
6. He went to bed ( ..... - ..... - ..... ) he was tired.
7. I went to the library ( ..... - ..... - ..... ) a book.
8. Malak wears her sunglasses to ( ..... - ..... - ..... ) her eyes.
9. Why are you running? ► (So - To - Because) I'm late.
10. Why do you go to the club? ► ( ..... - ..... - ..... ) play with my friends

5

Match "A" with "B":

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I bought some sunglasses | a) to play with our friends. |
| 2. We went to the park      | b) to buy some bread.        |
| 3. Hazem studied hard       | c) to finish their homework. |
| 4. Basma went to the shop   | d) to wear on holiday.       |
| 5. They went to the library | e) to get good grades.       |

6

Make the sentences in the past simple to express purpose:

1. I / go / to my bedroom / sleep      I went to my bedroom to sleep.
2. Nayera / leave / the party / catch her train  
►
3. Adam / call / Younis / ask for help with his project  
►
4. Tarek / buy / a racket / play tennis  
►
5. Mom / make / a cake / celebrate / my birthday  
►
6. Salma / go / to the store / buy her mom / present  
►
7. My / mom / travel / Port Said / visit / aunt  
►
8. I / get / a new phone / call / my friends  
►

Connect 5



**Lesson 1 The elves and the shoemaker**

**Main Vocabulary** الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



elves  
(أقزام - جني صغير)



shoemaker  
(صانع أحذية)



workshop  
(ورشة)



leather  
(جلد الصناعة)

kind	beautiful	جميل
	perfect	رائع - مثالي
poor	interesting	ممتع
	delicious	لذيذ
tired	amazing	مدهش
	amazed	مدهش
enough	surprised	مدهش

**السيناريو**

Once upon a time	ذات مرة
That night	ذات ليلة - في ليلة ما
Oh dear!	يا إلهي!
the next day	يا غدا
tonight	الليلة
and started to make shoes	مسيب بدأ على أن يعمل فيهم

the following morning	الصباح التالي
His wife looked surprised.	بدأ على زوجته الإندهاش.
such amazing shoes	مثل هذه الأحذية المدهشة
give more details	يعطي تفاصيل أكثر
kindness	طيب

**Pronunciation**

**The past simple endings (/d/ - /t/ - /ɪd/).**

في بعض الأفعال تنطق الـ (ed) كـ /d/ وأحياناً تُنطق /t/ وأحياناً تنطق /ɪd/.

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
played	walked	tidied - studied
cleaned	washed	worked - needed
lived	dressed	counted - tasted
delivered	promised	wanted - fixed
slowed		carried - asked
		waited - enjoyed

**التمارين**

**"Multiply multi-digit numbers" ضرب الأعداد متعددة الخانات**

- ▶  $20 \times 20 = 400$
- ▶  $31 \times 14 = 434$
- ▶  $17 \times 19 = 323$
- ▶  $43 \times 18 = 817$



**Did you know?**

If you multiply any number by zero, the answer is zero!  
لو قممت بضرب أي رقم في صفر يكون حاصل الضرب صفر.

## Comparing verbs

## Regular verbs

Future	Past	Present	Past
work hard يعمل بجد	worked hard	order يطلب	ordered
call ينادي	called	describe يصف	described
thank يشكر	thanked	believe يصدق	believed
dress يلبس	dressed	arrive home يصل للبيت	arrived home
count يعد	counted	dance يرقص	danced
enjoy يستمتع بـ	enjoyed	promise يوعد	promised
slow يبطئ	slowed	taste يتذوق	tasted
deliver يسلم	delivered	live يعيش	lived
fix يصلح	fixed	try يجرب	tried

## Irregular verbs

Future	Past	Present	Past
hide يختبئ	hid	find out يكتشف	found out
pay يدفع	paid	find يجد	found
feel يشعر - يحس	felt	have يملك - لديه	had
come يأتي	came	sit down يجلس	sat down
eat يأكل	ate	cut يقطع	cut

## Read and learn

## The elves and the shoemaker

Once upon a time, a kind and **honest** ① shoemaker lived in town with his wife. They were very poor, but they were happy. The shoemaker worked hard, but he had no money.

One night, the shoemaker was in his **workshop** ②. "Oh dear. I've only got **enough leather** ③ for one more pair of shoes. But I'm **too tired** ④ to make them tonight.

- ① أمين  
② ورشة  
③ جلد كافٍ  
④ متعب جدًا

## The elves and the shoemaker

"I'll cut the leather now and make the shoes in the morning."

The shoemaker cut out the leather and went to bed.

The following morning, the shoemaker couldn't believe his eyes. He called to his wife to come quickly to the workshop.

"Look at these shoes!" said the shoemaker. There, on his table was an **amazing** ⑤ pair of shoes. "They are beautiful. Did you make them?" His wife looked surprised. "No, my dear, I didn't make them," he said.

Then a man walked into the shop. "I have never seen such amazing shoes," he said. "Can I try them?" He tried on the shoes. "They're perfect," he said and paid the shoemaker. "Quickly," said the shoemaker's wife, "go and buy some more leather." The shoemaker went to buy some more leather.

When he arrived home, the shoemaker's wife had made him a delicious meal. "I will just cut out the leather, and then come and eat." The shoemaker cut out the leather for two pairs of shoes and left the workshop for the night. The following morning, the shoemaker and his wife were **amazed** ⑥ to see two beautiful pairs of shoes in the workshop. "We must find out who is making these shoes," said the shoemaker's wife. "**Let's hide** ⑦ tonight and see who is helping us."

That night, the shoemaker cut out the leather and then hid. They were very surprised to see two little **elves** ⑧. The elves started to make the shoes. Soon, they had made two more pairs of beautiful shoes. "We must thank the elves," said the shoemaker's wife. "Let's make them new clothes."

The next night, the elves found their new clothes. They were so happy that they danced around the workshop before sitting down to make more shoes. Soon, people came from all over the land to buy the shoemaker's shoes. He and his wife weren't ever poor again and they lived happily **ever after** ⑨.

- ⑤ مذهش  
⑥ مذهشين  
⑦ هيا نختبئ  
⑧ أفلام  
⑨ دوماً



## The lesson notes

[amazed - amazing] هاتان الكلمتان تم ورودهما في الدرس.

○ صفة تستخدم في الغالب لوصف العاقل مندهش (adj) **amazed**

► The shoemaker and his wife were **amazed**.

○ صفة تستخدم في الغالب لوصف غير العامل مذهش (adj) **amazing**

► These pairs of shoes were ..... نفس الأمر ينطبق على الصفات:

(tired - tiring - interested - interesting - surprised - surprising)

## Exercises on Lesson

## 1 Choose the correct word:

- The (baker - shoemaker - carpenter) makes boots and shoes.
- Shoes are made of (cotton - paper - leather).
- The shoemaker works in a (workshop - supermarket - school).
- She's very (poor - tired - kind). She loves and helps all people.
- The dress was (amazing - amazed - old). She liked it.
- I didn't do my homework last night because I was (happy - surprised - tired).
- They are (poor - rich - kind). They didn't have enough money to buy what they need.
- We were (tired - surprised - honest) when we saw our uncle. He didn't tell us that he would visit us.
- The lunch was (delicious - burnt - cold). We liked it very much.
- The pair of shoes was (ugly - perfect - new). It was very beautiful.
- Her new dress is (surprised - amazed - amazing).
- I don't have (enough - few - little) money to buy a new bike.

## 2 Read the text again and answer the questions:

- Why did the shoemaker want to find out who made the shoes?
- How did the shoemaker find out who made the shoes?

3. What did they give the elves for their kindness?

4. How did the elves feel?

## Write the verbs in the correct group:

asked - cleaned - counted - fixed - enjoyed - delivered - carried  
dressed - needed - wanted - waited - slowed - washed - lived  
walked - tidied - studied - tasted - played - worked - promised

1	2	3

## 4 Solve the following sums:

①  $10 \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

②  $30 \times 20 = \dots\dots\dots$

③  $50 \times 50 = \dots\dots\dots$

④  $38 \times 24 = \dots\dots\dots$

## 5 Solve the following problems:

1 For sports day, Mrs Amal ordered 12 boxes of T-shirts for the students. Each box has 18 T-shirts. How many T-shirts did Mrs Amal order?

2 Nora makes hats. She's very good. She can make 25 hats each week. How many hats can she make in 48 weeks?



uniform

زي موحد



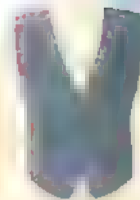
trousers

سطنون



skirt

جيبية



vest

صديري



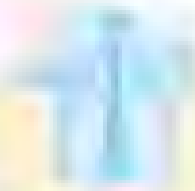
jacket

معطف - جاكيت



tie

رابطة العنق - كرافت



short sleeved shirt

قميص بنصف كم



checked shirt

قميص كارو (ذو مربعات)



smart

أنيق



dark blue

أزرق غامق



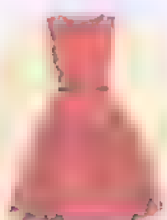
pale blue

أزرق فاتح



light stripes

خطوط خفيفة



dress

فستان



styles

أنماط



feasts

أعياد



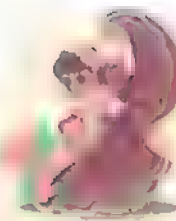
celebrations

احتفالات



colorful

ملون



bright colors

ألوان براقّة



gold

ذهب



silver

فضة

## The school uniform

### Student (A)

I really like our school uniform. Everyone wears a short-sleeved white shirt. The girls wear a blue skirt and the boys wear blue trousers. We all have to wear white socks and black leather shoes. It doesn't get very cold here, but when it does, we can wear our blue sweaters.

### Student (B)

At school, I wear a pale blue shirt and dark blue trousers. We have to wear a tie every day. It's dark blue with light blue stripes on it. The girls in my school also wear a pale blue shirt, but they don't wear trousers. They wear a blue and white checked skirt. The girls don't have to wear a tie.

### Student (C)

Our school uniform is really smart. We have to wear a white shirt with a red tie. We wear a dark gray skirt and a blue jacket.

### Student (D)

The girls and boys have different uniforms at my school. The boys wear light green shorts and long green socks. We wear white shirts and we've got a dark red sweater for when it gets cold. My sister's uniform is different. She wears a blue skirt and a yellow T-shirt.

### Student (E)

Our uniform is a dark blue skirt for the girls or dark blue shorts for the boys, a pale blue cotton shirt, white socks, and black shoes. When it's cold, we wear dark blue vests or jackets. I like my uniform!



These girls are wearing **traditional** ❶ Mexican dresses. Look! They're very colorful. There are lots of **colorful stripes** ❷ on the dresses. Girls in Mexico wear dresses like these **during** ❸ feasts and celebrations.

Mexican girls love bright colors. Even when they are not celebrating, they wear bright, colorful clothes.

People in Mexico wear hats to protect their faces from the sun. This is a sombrero – it's a traditional **Mexican hat** ❹.

There are lots of **different styles** ❺ of sombrero. Some have stripes, and some are very colorful. Some even have gold and silver on them.



❶ تقليدي

❷ خطوط ملونة

❸ أثناء

❹ قبعة مكسيكية

❺ أنماط مختلفة



## The adjectives order

## ترتيب الصفات

➤ When we use adjectives, we put them in this way.

big, small, large, long, short .....

old, new, modern .....

black, white, red, light blue, dark green .....

cotton, linen, wool, .....

➤ This is a big, new, white, cotton galabeya.

➤ These are small, old shoes.

➤ I bought a light blue, linen shirt

➤ She has a new, red dress.

## Exercises on Lesson 5

1 ▶ Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

**wear – stripes – celebrations – traditional – dresses**

These girls are wearing ..... Mexican dresses. There are lots of colorful ..... on the dresses. Girls in Mexico wear ..... like these during feasts and ..... Mexican girls love bright colors. Even when they are not celebrating, they wear bright, colorful clothes.

2 ▶ Choose the correct word:

- Everyone wears a (short-sleeved, white – white short sleeved) shirt.
- Our uniform is a (cotton, pale blue – pale blue, cotton) shirt.
- The boys wear (green, long – long, green) socks.
- These are (modern, big, brown – brown, big, modern – big, modern, brown) boots.
- This is a (new, black, linen – black, new, linen – linen new) blouse.
- My grandpa had a (woolen, large, old – large, old, woolen – woolen, old) sweater.
- She's wearing a (big, dark, green – dark green big) socks.
- This is a (new, gray, small, cotton – small, gray, new, cotton – small, new, gray, cotton) galabeya.

3 ▶ Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct order:

- She wore a ..... dress. (cotton, new)
- He had to wear an ..... hat. (orange, old)
- Dad bought me a ..... galabeya. (new, white)

4. The shoemaker made

shoes (leather, small)

5. I bought a

jacket for the party. (green, new)

4 Write a description of your favorite clothes. Include adjectives and make sure they are in the correct order:

My favorite clothes are

I have a

which is

I also like

They are

my favorite because

5 Write a paragraph of (25) words using the following elements:

"Our school uniform for boys and girls in summer and in winter"

ideas to help you

size – color – material



## Test 3 on Unit 3

1 Listen and circle the correct answer:

(8Ms)

The Nile Valley is the area of land on the banks of the Nile River. It is very good for growing crops like wheat, dates, and beans. Many people say that the Nile Valley is like a lotus flower - the river and the river banks are the stem of the flower, and the Nile Delta is the flower.

1. The Nile (Nile - Valley - River) is the area of land on the banks of the Nile River.
2. Many people say that the Nile Valley is like a (lotus flower - tree - branch).
3. The river and the river banks are the (Nile Delta - Nile Valley - stem) of the flower.
4. The Nile Valley is very (good - bad - dry) for growing crops.

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box: (4Ms)

styles - cake - traditional - colorful - protect

People in Mexico wear hats to \_\_\_\_\_ their faces from the sun. This is a sombrero. It's a \_\_\_\_\_ Mexican hat. There are lots of different \_\_\_\_\_ of sombrero. Some have stripes, and some are very \_\_\_\_\_. Some even have gold and silver on them.

3 Read the following text and answer the questions: (4Ms)

Last Saturday, our school made a trip to one of the clothes factories. We went there on the school bus. There, We saw how cloth is made. They made cloth in a factory and made clothes like shirts, suits and trousers in another one. We got a rest in one of the restaurants. We had our lunch there. It was a wonderful trip.

Choose the correct answer:

1. The underlined word "There" refers to the (bus - restaurant - factory).
2. They went to the factory by (bus - car - train).



**3** Answer these questions:

3. Where did they have a rest? ▶
4. When did they go to a clothes factory? ▶

**4** Choose the correct word:

(6Ms)

1. She went into the kitchen (help - to help - to helping) her mom.
2. Those are (old, big - new, small - big, old) castles.
3. We go to the park (to - because - so) fly our kites.
4. These are (cotton, white - white, cotton - linen, new) trousers.
5. She bought new crayons to (paint - paints - painting) pictures.
6. My dad drives a (new, red - red, new - red, modern) car.

**5** Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

(2Ms)

1. wore - green - a - **She** - dress - cotton.
2. a - is - small - bike - **This** - old.

**6** Punctuate the following sentence:

(1Ms)

- what's the mexican hat called

**7** Write a paragraph of (25) words using the following elements: (5Ms)

"What clothes do men, women and children wear in your country?"



Step Ahead

**Theme (2)**  
**Myself and others**

**Unit 4**

**Looking after our world**

للتعامل مع بيئتنا

- listen, read, research, and write about different landscapes.
- learn about Elephantine Island.
- use sentences in the past continuous.
- learn about greenhouse gases and climate change.
- learn and talk about eco-tourism in Egypt.
- learn about number sequences.
- learn how to say three consonants together.
- learn to correct spelling mistakes.
- read and listen to a short story about a community garden.
- write a flyer about eco-tourism in Egypt.

**Vocabulary**

forest, island, lake, mountain, coral reefs, river, waterfall, rare, reign, sunsets, tombs, messy, weeds, community, glad, hiking, ecolodges, suitable, atmosphere, normal, livestock farming, greenhouse effect, blanket, dive, environment, hotels, wildlife, pollution, surprise

**Language**

Past Continuous i.e., We were walking in one of the Nubian villages this morning. What were you doing at (8am) yesterday? I was going to school.

**Reading**

Text about the causes and results of climate change  
Text about the greenhouse effect  
Text about a community garden  
Text about an eco-resort in Taba

**Listening**

My visit to Elephantine Island  
The positive and negative things about tourism

**Speaking**

Discussing and identifying villages, cities, and towns in Egypt, and personal preferences  
Talking about what you were doing at specific times in the past  
Talking about the positive and negative aspects of ecotourism  
Talking about the benefits of taking part in a community garden project

**Writing**

Research and write a flyer about eco-tourism

**Project**

Researching and creating a flyer about an eco-destination Working collaboratively

# Lesson 1 My visit to Elephantine Island

## Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



forest غابة



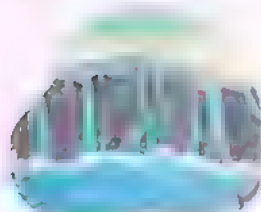
island جزيرة



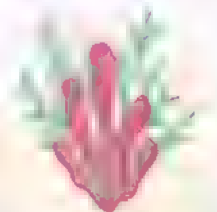
lake بحيرة



mountain جبل



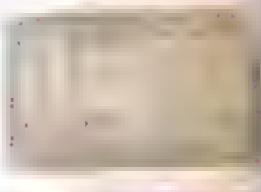
waterfall شلال



coral reefs شعاب مرجانية



sunset غروب الشمس



rare calendar تقويم نادر



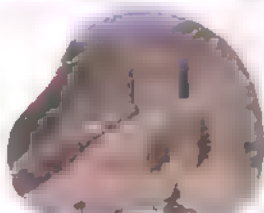
Aswan Botanical Garden حديقة أسوان النباتية



Temple of Philae معبد فيلة



Aswan Museum متحف أسوان



Tombs of the Nobles مقابر النبلاء

## Connect 5

I'm missing you.	أفقدك.
the most fantastic place	أفضل الأماكن رؤية
full of history	مليء بالتاريخ
There's lots to see.	يوجد الكثير لرؤيته
It's a beautiful and calm place.	إنه مكان جميل وهادئ.
beautiful brightly decorated houses	منازل جميلة مزينة بألوان زاهية
the oldest part of Aswan	أقدم جزء في أسوان
by boat	بالقارب
particularly from a felucca	خصوصًا من المركب الشراعي
go for long walks	نذهب لتمشيات طويلة
through the desert	عبر الصحراء
There are no forests.	لا يوجد غابات.
In fact	في الحقيقة
It's quite green.	إنها خضراء إلى حد ما.
I'll be so sad to leave.	سأكون حزين جدًا عند المغادرة.
have a good trip	تسمتع برحلة جيدة
Nubian village	قرية نوبية
reign of Thutmose III	عصره حكم تحتمس الثالث
shape	شكل
can't wait to see you soon	لا يمكنني الانتظار، برؤيتك قريبًا



## الأفعال المنتظمة Regular verbs

Present		Present		Present	
miss	يفتقد	missed	look	ينظر	looked
travel	يسافر	traveled	walk	يمشي	walked
wait	ينتظر	waited	name	يسمي	named
live	يعيش	lived	try	يحاول	tried

Present		Present		Present	
be (am- is are)	يكون	was - were	can	يستطيع	could
understand	يفهم	understood	think	يعتقد	thought
find	يجد	found	leave	يغادر - يترك	left
see	يرى	saw	feel	يشعر - يحس	felt
go	يذهب	went	know	يعرف	knew

## Read and learn

### Did you know?

Look at these rocks from the White Desert. What can you see? People often call them 'chicken and mushroom' rocks!

نظروا إلى هذه الصخور من الصحراء البيضاء. ماذا ترون؟  
ناس يطلقون عليهم صخور «الدجاجة والفطر»



Aswan Botanical Garden



Temple of Philae

Hi Dalia!

How are you? I'm missing you! I'm on Elephantine Island and it's the most fantastic place! It's in Aswan and there's lots to see.

Yesterday I was traveling by boat to the island ① with my friends.

We were trying to understand the 'Elephantine' name – we think it's the shape!

Elephantine is in the oldest part of Aswan. In fact, all the island is full of history ②. After that, we went to the Aswan Museum ③. We were looking at all the old things from the island when we found a very rare calendar ④ from the reign of Thutmose III ⑤.

But it's not only about history – it's a beautiful and calm place. There's no traffic, so it's very quiet, and the air is clean. We can go for long walks. There are no forests but there are lots of trees, so it's quite green. The sunsets ⑥ are fantastic, particularly ⑦ from a felucca ⑧.

We were walking in one of the Nubian villages ⑨ this morning. They have beautiful brightly decorated houses. We had lunch there looking at the Nile. Tomorrow is our last morning, so we're going to walk to the Tombs of the Nobles ⑩ through the desert. I'll be so sad to leave.

Can't wait to see you soon!  
Nagwa

- ① للجزيرة
- ② التاريخ
- ③ متحف أسوان
- ④ تقويم نادر
- ⑤ عصر الملك
- ⑥ لحتمس الثالث
- ⑦ غروب الشمس
- ⑧ خصوصاً
- ⑨ قارب شرابي
- ⑩ قرى نوبية
- ⑪ مقابر النبلاء

- 1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

**Museum – Aswan – reign – history – island**

We were in Aswan last week. We saw the Elephantine Island. It's the oldest part of Aswan. In fact, all the island is full of ..... We were ..... After that, we went to the Aswan ..... when we looking at all the old things from the ..... of Thutmose III. found a very rare calendar from the .....

- 2 Choose the correct word:

1. There's water all around the (lake – river – island).
2. You can see (coral reefs – waterfalls – lakes) deep down the sea.
3. The trees and plants of the (forest – desert – sand dunes) is the home of lots of birds and animals.
4. The (river – lake – mountain) is a very high place to climb.
5. You can see (sunrise – sunset – sun light) in the evening.
6. There's a (calendar – picture – painting) on the wall to know what day it is.
7. Waterfalls from a high place in a (canal – waterfall – lake).
8. There's land all around the (island – lake – sky).
9. This bird is (rare – popular – famous). You can't see many of them.
10. You can go for a Nile trip on a (bike – train – felucca).

- 3 Read the text, then answer the questions below:

Aswan is a beautiful and calm place. There's no traffic, so it's very quiet, and the air is clean. There are no forests but there are lots of trees, so it's quite green. The sunsets are fantastic, particularly from a felucca. The Nubian villages have beautiful brightly decorated houses. You can go for walks to the Tombs of the Nobles. Aswan is a very special place in the south of Egypt.

- A Choose the correct answer:

1. The Nubian (towns – cities – villages) have beautiful brightly decorated houses.
2. Aswan is in the (north – south – east) of Egypt.

- B Answer these questions:

3. Why is Aswan quiet with clean air?
4. Where can we go for walks?

- 4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. is – Aswan – Elephantine Island – of – the oldest – part.
2. of – history – full – is – island – The.
3. have – Nagwa – a – Did – trip – good?
4. Museum – We – Aswan – the – to – went.
5. houses – The – beautiful – Nubian – have – villages.
6. a beautiful – is – Aswan – calm – and – place.

- 5 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. how are you
2. the elephantine island is the oldest part of aswan
3. where did nagwa go



4. we went to aswan museum

5. alexandria is a city in the north of egypt

6. the beautiful nubian villages near aswan are famous

6 Write a paragraph of ( ) words using the following elements:

"Aswan"

quiet- beautiful - Nile - boat - history - temples  
- museums - tombs - tourists



Lesson 5

What were you doing?

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



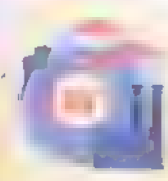
climate change  
التغير المناخي



suitable temperature  
درجة حرارة مناسبة



Earth's surface  
سطح الأرض



greenhouse gases  
غازات الاحتباس الاحتراري



livestock farming  
تربية الماشية



sea level rises  
مستوى سطح البحر يرتفع



greenhouse  
موبة زراعية



atmosphere  
غلاف جوي



normal weather  
طقس معتاد



planet  
كوكب

Extra Vocabulary

transportation	النقل	مصانع
transportation	ساعات استوائية	نتائج
scientists	علماء	صعب إلى حد ما
effect	تأثير	حرارة
crops	محاصيل	ضوء الشمس

space

outer space

over a long period of time

عبر فترة طويلة من الوقت

غاز ثاني أكسيد الكربون carbon dioxide

ما الأمر؟

غار الميثان

water vapor

بخار الماء

## Greenhouse Gases

### Verbs

allow	يسمح	allowed	produce	ينتج	produced
explain	يفسر	explained	raise	يرفع	raised
work	يعمل	worked	stop	يتوقف	stopped
change	يتغير	changed	shop	يسوق	shopped

### Verbs

keep	تحافظ	kept	has - have	يملك	had
build	يبني	built	grow	يررع ينمو	grew
go back	يعود - يرجع	went back	rise	يرتفع	rose
lose	يفقد	lost	make	يعمل	made
become	يصبح	became	feel worried	يشعر بالقلق	felt worried

## Read and Listen

Greenhouse gases ① are important to keep our planet at the same temperature ② for life. One hundred years ago, the Earth was getting a little warmer, and the atmosphere ③ was changing a little. But over the past 20 years, changes are happening faster and faster.

- غازات الاحتباس الحراري
- درجة حرارة مناسبة
- الغلاف الجوي

## Climate Change

Scientists ④ think that people are causing climate change - a change to the normal weather ⑤ of the Earth over a long period of time. We produce too many greenhouse gases through factories, transportation ⑥, building things, and livestock farming ⑦. The greenhouse gases now keep more of the sun's heat inside the Earth, and stop this heat from going back to the space. So the Earth's temperature goes up.

Greenhouse gases are gases like carbon dioxide, water vapor, and methane. So what are the results of climate change?

- ▶ Animals may lose their food because plants die.
- ▶ Sea level rises, so people can lose their homes.
- ▶ The climate becomes too hot. We don't have enough rain and our crops ⑧ can't grow.

### A conversation between Laila and her Mom

Mom: Laila, what's the matter?

Laila: Hi Mom. I'm feeling worried. I can't do my homework

Mom: What's the problem?

Laila: I have to explain the greenhouse effect ① and it's quite difficult.

Mom: OK, let me help. You know what a greenhouse is, don't you? It's made of glass so it keeps all the plants inside it warm. This means that in cold countries, we can grow vegetables like tomatoes and tropical plants ②. The temperature inside doesn't change and the plants grow.

Laila: Yes, but why is that the same as climate change ③?

Mom: Well, we have a natural ④ greenhouse effect on Earth. There are gases in the atmosphere that keep the Earth warm so we can live on it. These are greenhouse gases. But now we have more and more of the greenhouse gases and the Earth is warming up ⑤ too much.

Laila: But why is it like a greenhouse?

- تأثير
- نباتات استوائية
- تغير المناخ
- طبيعي
- يتسخن





**Mom:** The greenhouse gases work **6** around Earth. **7**  
Greenhouse gases allow the sun's light to shine onto the Earth's surface, but they stop the heat of the sun from going out of the Earth to space, and they make the planet **7** too hot.

**Laila:** Thanks, Mom! I understand the greenhouse effect better now!

## Grammar Study

## Part Continuous Tense

I → was reading	I → wasn't reading	Was → I reading ?
He } was reading	He } wasn't reading	Was { he reading ?
She } was reading	She } wasn't reading	Was { she reading ?
It } was reading	It } wasn't reading	Was { it reading ?
You } was reading	You } wasn't reading	Was { you reading ?
We } were reading	We } weren't reading	Were { we reading ?
They } were reading	They } weren't reading	Were { they reading ?

(was – were) + verb + ing

► I was traveling by boat to the island with my friends.

► We were trying to understand the name of the island.

○ We use the past continuous for something that happened and continued over a period of time in the past.

○ يعبر عن حدث وقع في الماضي واستغرق حدوثه فترة من الوقت.

► She was helping her mom on Friday morning.

○ عند إضافة (ing) للفعل، اتبع الآتي:

○ Verbs which end in a single ( ), omit it before adding (ing).

○ عند إضافة (ing) لفعل ينتهي بـ ( )، تحذف الـ ( ) قبل إضافة الـ (ing).

have → having	write → writing	take → taking
make → making	ride → riding	drive → driving

► Samira was riding her bike yesterday at three o'clock.

○ Verbs which end in a consonant after a vowel double the last consonant before adding (ing).

○ عند إضافة (ing) لفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف واحد متحرك تاطق، تضاعف الحرف الأخير الساكن قبل إضافة الـ (ing).

run → running	shop → shopping	swim → swimming
---------------	-----------------	-----------------

► He was swimming in the sea.

○ We also use it to express two actions which were happening at the same time in the past.

○ In the negative form, we use [weren't] after [was – were].

○ عند النفي نضع [weren't] بعد [was – were].

► They weren't playing football at two o'clock.

○ In the interrogative form, we use [was – were] at the beginning of the question or after the question word with the [verb + ing].

○ عند عمل سؤال نبدأ السؤال بـ (was – were) أو نضع إحداهما بعد أداة الاستفهام مع (ing + الفعل).

► What were you doing yesterday?

✎ I was listening to the radio.

► Were they playing tennis?

✎ No, they weren't.

► Was he swimming in the sea?

✎ Yes, he was.

► Were you having your breakfast at seven?

✎ No, I wasn't.

## 1 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

plants – warming up – heat – effect – climate

- Mom** : What's the matter?
- Laila** : I have to explain the greenhouse ..... and it's quite difficult.
- Mom** : OK, let me help. You know what a greenhouse is, don't you? It's made of glass so it keeps all the ..... inside it warm.
- Laila** : Yes, but why is that the same as ..... change?
- Mom** : Because we have more and more of the greenhouse gases and the Earth is ..... too much.
- Laila** : Thanks, Mom! I understand the greenhouse effect better now!

## 2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

livestock – temperature – heat – change – gases

Scientists think that people are causing climate change. We produce too many greenhouse ..... through factories, transportation, building things, and ..... farming. The greenhouse gases now keep more of the sun's heat inside the Earth, and stop this ..... from going back to the space. So the Earth's ..... goes up.

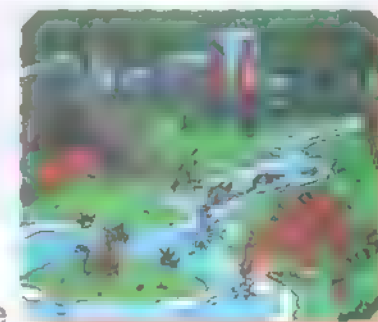
## 3 Choose the correct word:

- I (was - were - is) reading a story at six yesterday.
- The rabbit (was - were - is) eating a carrot when I was at the zoo.
- Ahmed (was - were - is) fishing last Friday.
- I and my brother (was - were - is) sleeping at nine o'clock last night.
- We (was - were - are) trying to understand the math problem.
- What (are - were - was) you doing at 8 pm yesterday?

- My sister (was - is - were) doing her homework when the light went off.
- My father was (work - works - working) all day yesterday.
- I was (was - were - is) listening to the radio when my father came home.
- We were (walking - walks - walk) in one of the Nubian villages this morning.
- (was - were - is) they having lunch at three o'clock yesterday?
- Was he (study - studies - studying) English with his Dad?
- (was - were - is) she helping her mom last Saturday?
- Were you (play - plays - playing) tennis at three in the afternoon?

## 4 Look and write. Use the past continuous:

- The fox ..... (sleep).
- The fish ..... (swim)
- The tiger ..... (drink) water
- The people ..... (walk).
- I ..... (watch) everyone.
- We ..... (have) a great time.
- ..... the cat ..... (run)?



## 5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

- gases – greenhouse – We – many – produce – too.  
▶ .....
- results of – What – the – are – change – climate?  
▶ ..... ?
- was – at 7 yesterday breakfast I having  
▶ ..... ?
- can – like – We – grow – vegetables – tomatoes  
▶ ..... ?
- you – 6 am – were – at – What – doing?  
▶ ..... ?
- Earth – too much – The – up – warming – is  
▶ ..... ?



## Lesson

## ECO-TOURISM

### Main Vocabulary



**tourism**  
السياحة



**eco-tourism**  
السياحة البيئية



**eco-tourist**  
سائح صديق للبيئة



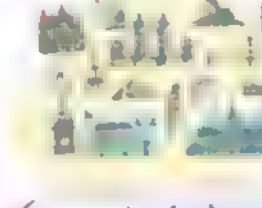
**guide**  
مرشد سياحي



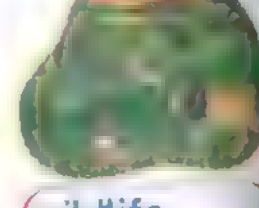
**culture**  
ثقافة



**monuments**  
آثار



**historical places**  
أماكن تاريخية



**wildlife**  
حياة برية



**eco-lodge**  
نزل صديق للبيئة



**hotel**  
فندق



**UNESCO Eco Village**  
قرية اليونسكو الصديقة للبيئة



**Siwa oasis**  
واحة سيوة

### Extra Vocabulary

give jobs

توفر وظائف

create

يتسبب في

السكان المحليين

يُكلف

plane journeys

رحلات الطيران

dive

يغطس - يغوص

بنيته طبعته

النهر الأحمر

projects

مشروعات

pollution

تلوث

مربح

مفبرن وعبون

Step Ahead

## Derivation of verbs

### Regular verbs

Present	Past	Present	Past
learn يتعلم	learned (learnt)	create يتسبب في	created
travel يسافر	traveled	damage يُلحق	damaged
stay يقيم - يبقى	stayed	dive يغطس	dived
help يساعد	helped	like يحب	liked
look after يعتني بـ	looked after	cause يسبب	caused

### Irregular verbs

Present	Past	Present	Past
give يعطي	gave	pay يدفع	paid
think يعتقد	thought	come يأتي	came

## Main

### What's a number sequence?

► A number sequence is a list of numbers that are linked by a rule. If you work out the rule, you can find the next number in the sequence.

◀ تسلسل الأرقام هو مجموعة من الأرقام التي مرتبطة بقاعدة. إذا فهمت القاعدة، تستطيع أن تجد الرقم التالي في التسلسل.

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15

► The difference between each number is 2. ◀ الفرق بين كل رقم يكون 2.

► So the rule is to add 2 to each number. ◀

► Now you can work out the next number in the sequence:  $15 + 2 = 17$ .

► A number sequence can go up (= we add numbers +) or down (= we subtract numbers -):

◀ تتابع الأرقام يمكن أن يكون تصاعديًا بالإضافة أو تنازليًا بالطرح.

10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	(add 2)
24	22	20	18	16	14	12	10	(subtract 2)

Connect 5

## The Fibonacci sequence

### تتابع ارقام فيبوناتشي

- Fibonacci was a famous Italian mathematician. He noticed a number sequence that was very useful for math and other sciences. Because he was the first to talk about this sequence, it took his name. It's called 'the Fibonacci sequence'.

### تتابع ارقام فيبوناتشي

◀ فيبوناتشي كان عالم رياضيات إيطالي مشهور. لاحظ تتابع الأرقام والذي كان مفيداً للرياضيات ولعلوم أخرى. ولأنه كان الأول الذي يتحدث عن هذا التتابع، فقط سمي باسمه. فهي تسمى "تتابع فيبوناتشي".

- In this sequence, you find the next number if you add the two previous numbers together: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, ...

◀ معنى هذا التتابع، تعرف الرقم التالي إذا جمعت الرقمين السابقين له.

## Tip!

- Eco means relating to the environment

◀ كلمة (eco) تعني مرتبط بالبيئة.

## Exercises on Lesson 3

- 1 Read and complete the sentences with the words in the box:

**coral – dive – environment – hotels – wildlife – pollution**

- Eco-tourism is an exciting idea. It looks after the \_\_\_\_\_ and helps local people.
- Eco-tourists don't like to travel by plane because of the \_\_\_\_\_ that planes cause.
- They stay in small, local \_\_\_\_\_ or pay to stay in people's houses.

- They like to learn about local \_\_\_\_\_ projects and local culture.
- Here in Egypt, we have some very nice projects looking after the \_\_\_\_\_ reefs.
- Tourists come to the red sea and the guides tell them where they can \_\_\_\_\_.

- 2 Match "A" with "B":

1. Eco-tourists like to travel	a) by plane.
2. Tourism helps people	b) in the Red Sea
3. A tourist like to dive	c) by bike
4. Eco tourism don't like to travel	d) learn about new cultures
	e) coral reef.

- 3 Read the text, then answer the questions below:

Eco-tourism is an exciting idea. It looks after the environment and helps local people. Eco-tourists don't like to travel by plane because of the pollution that planes cause. They stay in small, local hotels or pay to stay in people's houses. They like to learn about local wildlife projects and local cultures. Here in Egypt, we have some very nice projects looking after the coral reefs. Tourists come to the Red Sea and the guides tell them where they can dive.

- 4 Choose the correct answer:

- Tourists come to the Red Sea to (eat – dive – sail).
- Eco-tourists like to travel by (train – bike – plane).

- 5 Answer these questions:

- What are the pros of eco-tourism?
- What do the guides tell the tourists?



4 Write the numbers to complete the rules:

1 5 10 15 20 25 30 → Rule: add

2 7 10 13 16 19 22 → Rule: add

3 0 10 20 30 40 50 → Rule: add

4 24 22 20 18 16 14 → Rule: subtract .....

5 Write the missing numbers in each sequence:

1.	85	80		70	65	
2.	25	34		52	61	
3.		20	40	80		320
4.	50		42	38		30
5.	28		48	58		78
6.	64	55	46	37		

6 Write the next two numbers in each sequence:

1.	11	15	19	23		
2.	6	12	24	48		
3.	21	30	39	48		
4.	3	10	17	24		

5. 40 51 62 73

7 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1 idea is - an - ~~exciting~~ exciting.

2 about - learn - Tourists - cultures - new.

3. like to - Eco-tourists - in - stay - people's - houses.

4 look - environment - after - the - Eco-tourism.

5. like - Tourists - water skiing - Red - in the - Sea.

8 Write a paragraph of (25) words using the following elements:

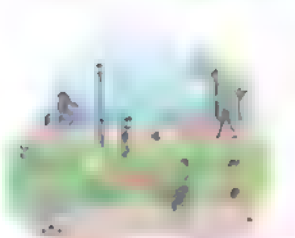
"Eco-tourism"

(by bike - hotels - water skiing - plane - pollution - Eco-Tourism - help - environment)



## Lesson 4 I help my community

### Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



community garden  
حديقة عامة



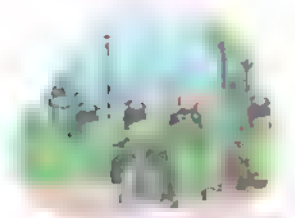
make friends  
يصادق - يصاحب



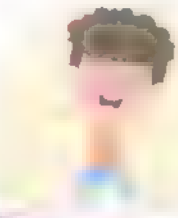
surprise (n)  
مفاجأة



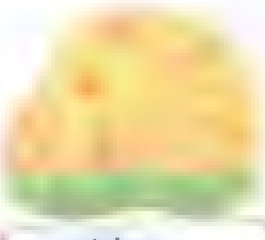
water (v)  
يروي



messy  
فوضوي - غير مرتب



glad  
يسعيد



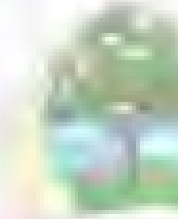
sunshine  
أشعة الشمس



weeds  
أعشاب ضارة



dirty  
متسخ



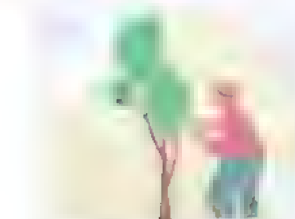
ready  
جاهز - مستعد



growing plants  
زراعة النباتات



keep them healthy  
يحافظ على النباتات أصحاء



harmful plants  
نباتات ضارة



fruit seeds  
بذور الفاكهة



make sure  
يتأكد من



take part  
يشارك - يشترك

Step Ahead



Some words are hard to say because there are three consonants together.

بعض الكلمات تكون صعبة النطق لأنها تبدأ بثلاثة حروف ساكنة

(str - scr - thr)

awberry	فراولة	eet	شارع
string	خيوط	strong	قوي

scratch	يخدش	screen	شاشة
screw	مسمار برمة	scream	يصرخ

throne	كرسي العرش	throw	يقذف - يرمي
oat	حطب - حنجرة	through	خلال - من خلال

### Collocations

#### Verb + Noun

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
water	يروي	watered	يروي	pick	يلتقط	picked	يلتقط
plant	يزرع	planted	يزرع	enjoy	يستمتع بـ	enjoyed	يستمتع بـ
remember	يتذكر	remembered	يتذكر	receive	يستلم - يتلقى	received	يستلم - يتلقى
learn	يتعلم	learned (learnt)	يتعلم	invite	يدعو	invited	يدعو

#### Verb + Verb

Verb	Verb	Verb	Verb	Verb	Verb	Verb	Verb
make friends	يصادق - يصاحب	made friends	يصادق - يصاحب	take out	ينزع	took out	ينزع
dig	يحفر	dug	يحفر	grow	ينمو	grew	ينمو
teach	يُعلم	taught	يُعلم	get bigger	تكبر	got bigger	تكبر

Connect 5



Maged's mom invited him to go to the **community garden** ❶ with her. **At first** ❷, he didn't like it. It was dirty and messy, and he thought he didn't like plants. But Maged is a kind boy and he went to help his mom.

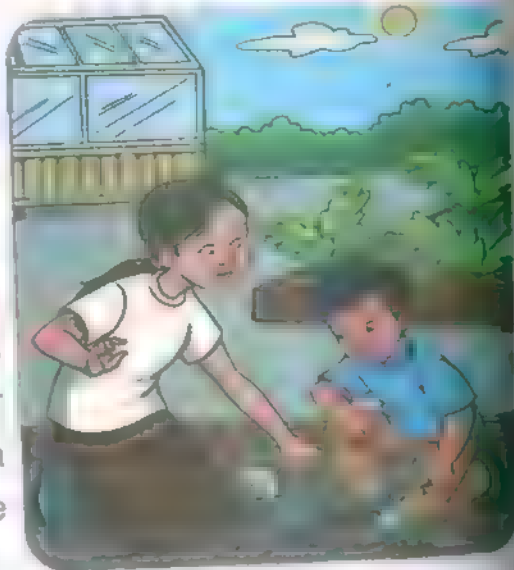
**Together** ❸, they worked in their part of the garden. They dug the soil. He and his mom planted their vegetable and fruit seeds.

He **made friends** ❹ with the other people at the community garden. After working in the garden, Maged and his new friends sometimes went to play football in the park.

He remembered what he learned about looking after plants at school. He **watered** ❺ the plants every day to keep them healthy. He took out the **weeds** ❻ – the harmful plants. He made sure the plants got lots of sunshine to help them grow.

He started to love the garden and was very happy to go there every day. It was so great to see the plants get bigger and bigger. **Every day** ❼ there was a surprise, with a new tomato or some new beans.

When all the fruit and vegetables were ready, **the best thing** ❶ was picking **them** ❷. Maged and his mom took the beans, tomatoes, and strawberries to the people in the community – the older people and the people who were ill. They were so happy to receive all the delicious food and Maged felt very glad. Now Maged loves the garden and teaches others about growing plants.



❶ حديقة عامة

❷ في البداية

❸ معاً

❹ كون صداقات

❺ روي سقي

❻ النباتات الضارة  
الحشيرة

❼ كل يوم

❶ أفضل شيء

❷ كل شيء

## Exercises on Lesson

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

**messy – kind – community – help**

Maged's mom invited him to go to the \_\_\_\_\_ garden with her.  
At first, he didn't like it. It was dirty and \_\_\_\_\_, and he thought  
he didn't like plants. But Maged is a \_\_\_\_\_ boy and he went to  
\_\_\_\_\_ his mom.

2 Read the text again and answer T (True) or F (False):

1. Maged had an idea to take part in the community garden. ☐
2. He helped his mom in the garden. ☐
3. He planted flowers in the garden. ☐
4. He made some new friends at the community garden. ☐
5. He enjoyed growing things in the garden. ☐
6. When all the fruit and vegetables were ready, he gave them to his family. ☐

3 Complete the words with the letters in the box then read them:

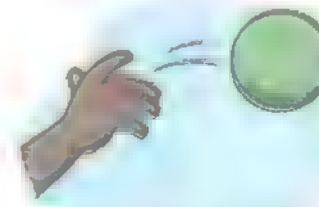
**eam – ee – een – eet – ong – ow**



scr



str



thr

3

thr \_ \_



str



scr

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

- his – went – Maged – help – mom – to.
- Maged – the end – How – does – at – fee?
- with – He – friends – made – the other – people.
- you – story – Do – the – like?
- the – day – watered – every – He – plants.

5 Punctuate the following sentences:

- he goes to the club on friday
- maged helped his mom in the garden
- why is it good to eat healthy food
- do you like the story
- mom helped hani to love plants

Lesson 3

Title: My Invented Country

## Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



مدينة طابا  
مدينة مصرية في جنوب سيناء



مقعد صديق للبيئة



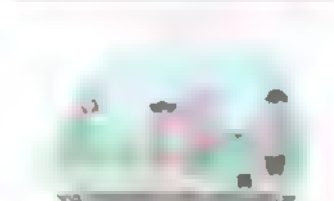
أبنية قديمة



Nubian ibex  
الوعل النوبي (نوع من الماعز البري)



Naw  
اسم قرية بدوية في جنوب سيناء



يخطط



التنزه مشيًا



يتنزه مشيًا



أنزل صغير صديق للبيئة



كوخ



مخيمات - معسكرات



أودية

عنوان رئيسي  
عنوان فرعي

نشرة إعلانية

أنشطة

عنوان رئيسي

عنوان فرعي



excellent

ممتاز great

رائع

exciting

مثير perfect

مؤدحي - رائع

fantastic

رائع wonderful

رائع

fascinating

فاتن - مبهر good for

جيد لـ

cool

لطيف - ظريف comfortable

مريح

## Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past		Present		Past
hike	يتنزه	hiked	enjoy	يستمتع بـ	enjoyed	
decide	يقرر	decided	talk	يتحدث	talked	
plan	يخطط	planned	visit	يزور	visited	

## Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past		Present		Past
swim	يسبح	swam	eat	يأكل	ate	
draw	يرسم	drew	show	يظهر - يوضح	showed	

## Taba and Nature

### Eco-tourism in Egypt

Taba is an excellent example of a part of Egypt where eco-tourism works well. You can find valleys, mountains, desert, and the sea there.

You can find fantastic **wild life** ① in Taba, like the Nubian ibex and rare birds.

This is very good for the eco-tourists because they can go and enjoy the **environment** ②.

The **local people** ③ are very friendly, so the eco-tourists can have a meal with them or talk to them about their **culture** ④.

If you like **history**, ⑤ there is lots in Taba.

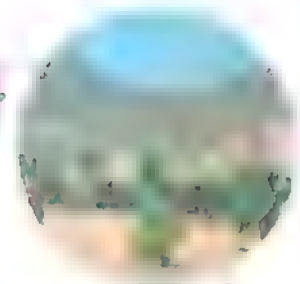
There's Nawamis, a village of round, very old buildings.

They are fascinating!

Eco-tourists in Taba can enjoy diving, **fishing** ⑥ and **camping** ⑦.

They can stay in camps and **eco-lodges** ⑧.

You can find everything in Taba for a great holiday!



① حياة برية

② بيئة

③ السكان المحليين

④ ثقافتهم

⑤ السكان

⑥ راحة سير خارجي

⑦ تخيم

⑧ نزل صيفي



## Tip

▶ An eco-destination is a place you are going to which is good for the environment. This is because people there look after the environment.

نعيون بالبيئة.

**eco-tourism**

**Meet the local people**  
Talk to them about their way of life



**Enjoy the local culture**  
Visit Nawamis, a 6,000-year-old village.



**Stay in our comfortable huts**  
They are cool and eco-friendly.



**Take part in exciting activities**  
You can hike, swim, and dive.



**Enjoy the wildlife**  
Come and see the most fantastic wildlife in Egypt! We have wonderful fish, birds, and animals.



## Exercises on Lessons

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

**Look after – eco-tourism – environment – valleys – fantastic**

Taba is an excellent example of a part of Egypt where  
works well. You can find , mountains, desert,  
and the sea there. You can find wildlife in Taba, like  
the Nubian ibex and rare birds. This is very good for the eco-tourists  
because they can go and enjoy the .

Step Ahead

Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

- find – can – in Taba – – wildlife – fantastic.
- go – – the environment – can – enjoy – and.
- eco-tourism – good – Taba – is – Why – for?
- very – people – The – friendly – local – are.
- can – Taba – in – Eco-tourists – diving – enjoy.
- can – eco-lodges – stay – They – and – in camps.

3 Rewrite the following sentences:

- He was walking down the road. (Negative)
- She wasn't eating an ice cream. ( )
- They were looking at photos. ( )
- They were watching TV. ( )
- Was it raining? (Answer)
- I was playing football. (Question)

4 Write the following flyer:

- Work in groups. Choose an eco-destination. It can be in Egypt or another country. Then plan a flyer about it.
- Decide who will find the photos or draw the pictures.
- Start making your flyer. Put in your main heading and your sub-headings, and see how it looks.
- Use the flyer in your book to help you.
- Check your text with your teacher before you write it on your flyer.

Connect 5



## Test 4 on Unit 4

1 Listen and circle the correct answer: (5Ms)

Taba is an excellent example of a part of Egypt where eco-tourism works well.

You can find valleys, mountains, desert, and the sea there. You can find fantastic wildlife in Taba, like the Nubian ibex and rare birds. This is very good for the eco-tourists because they can go and enjoy the environment.

1. Taba is a/an (awful - bad - excellent) example of a part of Egypt.
2. You can find valleys, mountains and (desert - waterfalls - rivers) there.
3. You can find fantastic (zoo - wildlife - forest) in Taba, like the Nubian ibex.
4. You can go and enjoy the (forest - monuments - environment).

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box: (4Ms)

**Earth - heat - gases - changing - temperature**

Greenhouse gases are important to keep our planet at the suitable temperature for life. One hundred years ago, the temperature was getting a little warmer, and the atmosphere was a little. But over the past 20 years, changes are happening faster and faster.

3 Read the following text and answer the questions: (4Ms)

Thousands of tourists from many parts of the world visit Egypt every winter. American and European tourists come to enjoy the warm sunny weather of Egypt when it is very cold in their countries. They like to see the ancient Egyptian treasures. So, they visit the Egyptian Museum in Cairo and the Pyramids and the Sphinx in Giza. They also go to Upper Egypt to visit Luxor, the Valley of the Kings, Abu Simbel, and Aswan. Many of them visit Khan El Khalili to buy souvenirs.

Choose the correct answer:

1. They go to (Luxor - Aswan - Khan El Khalili) to buy souvenirs.

2. The underlined word "them" refers to (treasures - tourists - Luxor and Aswan).

Answer these questions:

3. Why do tourists visit Egypt in winter? .....
4. Why do tourists go to Upper Egypt? .....

4 Choose the correct word: (6Ms)

1. The fox (is - were - was) sleeping when I saw it.
2. (Was - Were - Are) you doing your homework when I phoned you?
3. Eco-tourists like to travel by (train - plane - bikes).
4. They were (many - few - some) plants in the garden at 8 in the morning.
5. I (was - were - am) doing homework all the day yesterday.
6. What was she (writes - writing - wrote) in her notebook?

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences: (2Ms)

1. have - and animals - We - wonderful - birds, - fish, .....
2. Egypt - does - help - How - tourism? .....

6 Punctuate the following sentence: (1Ms)

how does ayman feel at the end

7 Write a paragraph of ( ) words using the following elements: (4Ms)

**"A trip to Taba"**

**Guiding words:**

eco-friendly - local people - culture - history - wildlife - swim - dive



# Unit 5

## Jobs we do وظائف نقوم بها

THIS UNIT I WILL ....

- listen, read, research, and write about different types of jobs in Ancient Egypt.
- understand ecosystems.
- learn about jobs in tourism.
- practice using the present simple to talk about routines.
- practice using must to talk about obligation.
- understand and discuss a traditional tale.
- learn to say words with diphthongs.
- understand pie charts.
- write about the pros and cons of different jobs.
- make a poster about teamwork.

### Vocabulary

crab, fish, insect, rocks, sand, seaweed, sunlight, tree, water dentist, teacher, vet, biologist, journalist, receptionist, pianist, scientist, scribe, craftsman, grains, doctor, trader, ecosystem, living, nonliving, rockpool, souvenirs, skillful, hieroglyphs, dolphins, monkeys, coast, endangered, jackals, spices, reeds, welcoming, archaeologist, move, buzzing, relaxing, fence, carry on

### Language

Present Simple third person singular endings i.e., She catches a bus, He flies a plane, It eats fruit. Must for things that we have to do, and mustn't for things we are not allowed to do i.e., I must do my homework, I mustn't walk on the grass.

### Reading

Text about why ecosystems are important/Texts about different jobs in tourism  
A fable: The Ant and the Grasshopper/Text about working in a team

### Listening

Jobs in Ancient Egypt  
Why are ecosystems important?  
My trip to Nubia with a tour guide

### Speaking

Discussing different jobs  
Completing a survey about favorite jobs

### Writing

Write short description of three jobs  
Write about some facts and other information for tourists in Nubia  
Pros and cons of certain jobs – a job you want and a job you don't want

### Project

A poster about teamwork

## Unit 5

## Jobs in ancient Egypt

### Main Vocabulary



trader



scribe



craftsman



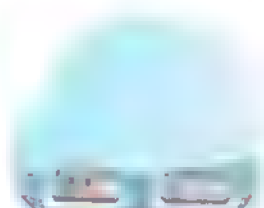
farmer

فلاح



doctor

طبيب



fisherman

صياد



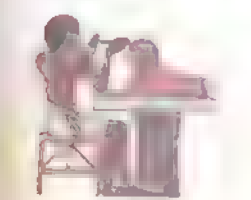
baker

خباز



teacher

معلم



skillful

ماهر



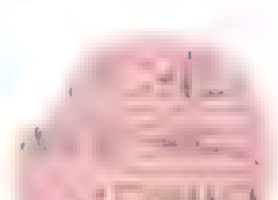
successful

ناجح



pottery

الطين



hieroglyphs

اللغة الهيروغليفية



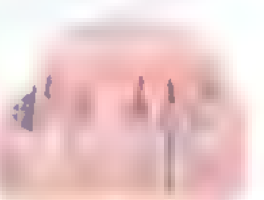
Ancient Egypt

مصر القديمة



Ancient Egyptians

مصريين قديمين



pottery

فراغة



Queen Hatshepsut

الملكة حتشبسوت



## Extra Vocabulary

## الكلمات الإضافية

ينسج	حقول	حبوب	ذرة	قمح	نبات الكتان	تمائيل منحوتة
أواني الطهي	طين ملصال	رسومات	مجوهرات ذهبية	مدرسة طبية	بحترم	

## الصفات

Singular	Plural
man رجل	men
woman امرأة	women
fisherman صياد	fishermen
person شخص	people

## الصفات

## الصفات

Present	Past	Present	Past
respect يحترم	respected	weave ينسج	weaved (wove)
plant يزرع	planted	learn يتعلم	learned (learnt)
work يعمل	worked	want يريد	wanted

## Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present	Past	Present	Past
grow يزرع	grew	take care of يعتني بـ	took care of
make يصنع	made	spend يقضي وقت	spent
read يقرأ	read	buy يشتري	bought
write down يكتب	wrote down	send يرسل	sent

## The lesson notes

- People who did this job traveled up and down the Nile. They bought and sold things like gold, wood, linen, and grains.
- Both men and women could do this job too. You had to go to medical school to have this job. You had to look after people who were ill and make medicine.
- If you were good at making things, this was a good job for you. People with this job made things from clay, wood, and gold.
- People with this job were very important in Ancient Egypt. They could write everything down. They kept records and lists for important things.
- A system of writing which consisted of about 500 signs, written in rows and columns. People used it in Ancient Egypt.

## الأنشطة

People in Ancient Egypt worked very hard. Everyone had a job. They could work as fishermen, bakers, doctors, and traders. But most people worked as farmers. Farmers were very important for Ancient Egypt's economy. They worked in fields which were near their homes. They planted crops, usually like wheat, corn, and flax. They grew vegetables and fruits too.

- مصر القديمة
- اقتصاد
- حبوب

## Jobs in Ancient Egypt

Ancient Egyptian craftsmen were very good too. They made beautiful paintings and beautiful gold jewelry and sculptures. They used to weave beautiful clothes and make colorful cooking pots. The craftspeople were skillful and everybody in the community respected them. Fewer people worked as scribes. Scribes knew how to read and write well. Egyptian writing was not easy to learn. Scribes spent many years learning, and this was very expensive.

مجتمع

ألساخ

اللغة الهيروغليفية

ملكة مشهورة

Ancient Egyptian women worked at home and could work outside, too. Women cooked meals, cleaned the house, and took care of their children. Women could weave baskets, bake bread, and make sandals, and they could sell them at the market as well. They could even become pharaohs. One famous queen in Ancient Egypt was Hatshepsut.



Everyone in Ancient Egypt knew that work was important for life, so the Ancient Egyptians were very successful!

## Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

economy – farmers – grains – fields – job

People in Ancient Egypt worked very hard. Everyone had a job. But most people worked as farmers. Farmers were very important for Ancient Egypt's economy. They worked in fields which were near their homes. They planted crops, usually grains. They grew vegetables and fruits, too.

2 Read and fill in gaps:

doctor – craftsman – trader – scribe – hieroglyphs

- People with this job were very important in Ancient Egypt. They could write everything down. They kept records and lists for important things.
- People who did this job traveled up and down the Nile. They bought and sold things like gold, wood, linen, and grains.
- If you were good at making things, this was a good job for you. People with this job made things from clay, wood, and gold.
- A system of writing which consisted of about 500 signs, written in rows and columns. People used it in Ancient Egypt.
- Both men and women could do this job, too. You had to go to medical school to have this job. You had to look after people who were ill and make medicine.

3 Read the text again and answer T (True) or F (False):

- Everyone in Ancient Egypt could become a scribe.
- Craftspeople were respected in Ancient Egypt.
- Women worked at home only.
- Farmers could plant fruit, vegetables, and grains.
- There were very few jobs in Ancient Egypt.

☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐

4 Read the text, then answer the questions below:

Ancient Egyptian craftsmen were very good. They made beautiful paintings and beautiful gold jewelry and sculptures. They used to weave beautiful clothes and make colorful cooking pots. The craftspeople were skillful and everybody in the community respected them. Fewer people worked as scribes. Scribes knew how to read and write well.



Choose the correct answer:

1. Craftsmen made beautiful gold (paintings – sculptures – jewelry).
2. Craftsmen used to (weave – draw – spend) beautiful clothes.

Answer these questions:

3. Why did people respect craftspeople in Ancient Egypt?
4. What did scribes know in Ancient Egypt?

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. Ancient – very hard – People – Egypt – in – worked.
2. were – craftsmen – Egyptian – good – Ancient – very.
3. knew – Scribes – well – and write – to read – how.
4. do – people – did – what – in – Ancient Egypt – in?
5. easy – Egyptian – was not – writing – learn – to.
6. women – Egyptian – Ancient – home – at – worked.
7. of – Women – took – children – care – their.
8. successful – very – Egyptians – Ancient – were.

6 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. people in ancient egypt worked very hard
2. ancient egyptian craftsmen were very good
3. what jobs did people in ancient egypt do
4. one famous queen in ancient egypt was hatshepsut

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



ecosystem  
نظام بيئي



source  
مصدر



suitable conditions  
ظروف مناسبة



connection  
علاقة - ارتباط



saltwater  
ماء مالح



fresh water  
ماء عذب

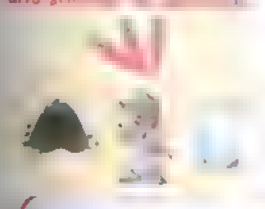


living things  
كائنات حية



non-living things  
كائنات غير حية

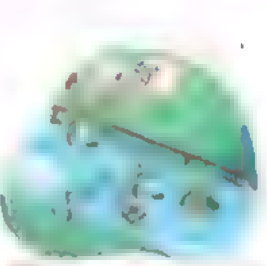
Animals and plants  
and their environment



survive  
يبقى على قيد الحياة



shelter  
مأوى



species  
أنواع



humans  
البشر - بنو آدم

Comprehension

★ Ecosystem is the connection among living things, non-living things and the climate conditions in a place.

★ النظام السئي أو التوارن السئي هو العلامة أو الارباط بين الكائنات الحية والكائنات غير الحية والعوامل الجوية في مكان ما

## Extra Vocabulary

## كلمات إضافية

Amazon rainforest

borders غابات الأمازون

border

part

environment

river

35

mangrove trees

seas

بحار

sand

sand

rocks

rocks

sand

sunlight

sunlight

sunlight

acacias

acacias

acacias

foxes

شجر السنط

the Nile River

bamboo نهر النيل

نبات الخيزران

river bank

ضفة النهر

طيور مائية

hippo

reeds فرس النهر

بوص - غاب

living

: something that is alive.

non-living

: something that isn't alive.

ecosystem

: all the animals, plants, rocks, etc., in a place.

rock pool

: a small area of water with rocks, crabs, seaweed, etc.

endangered

: means that there are not many of a plant or animal left in the world. This is because their habitat has been lost or because too many of them have been killed.

## Connect 5

## Connect 5

live	يعيش	lived	connect	متصل	connected
call	تسمى	called	allow	يسمح	allowed
need	نحتاج	needed	survive	تبقى على قيد الحياة	survived

## Connect 5

think	يفكر	thought	be (am - is - are)	يكون	was / were
make	تعمل	made	can	يستطيع	could
give	يعطي	gave	say	يقول	said





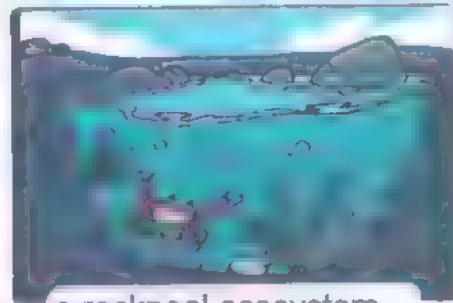
a marine ecosystem  
نظام بيئي بحري



a desert ecosystem  
نظام بيئي صحراوي



a freshwater ecosystem  
نظام بيئي للمياه العذبة



a rockpool ecosystem  
نظام بيئي للبرك الصخرية

Everything in the natural world is connected. This connection between living and non-living things is called an ecosystem. Ecosystems can be small, like a rockpool, or they can be very big, like the Amazon rainforest. The living things in a rockpool are fish, crabs, and seaweed. The non-living things are rocks, water, sand, and sunlight. All these things work together to make an ecosystem. There are lots of different ecosystems on Earth.

ما هو النظام البيئي؟

في العالم الطبيعي مرتبط ببعضه. تسمى هذه العلاقة بين الكائنات الحية وغير الحية بالنظام البيئي. يمكن أن تكون النظم البيئية صغيرة، مثل تجمع الصخور، أو يمكن أن تكون كبيرة جدًا، مثل غابات الأمازون. الكائنات الحية في برك الصخور هي الأسماك، القواقع، والأعشاب البحرية. الكائنات غير الحية هي الصخور والماء والرمل وأشعة الشمس. كل هذه الأشياء تعمل معًا لإنشاء نظام بيئي. هناك الكثير من النظم البيئية على الأرض.

## Land and Water

Why are **ecosystems** ❶ important?

Everything in the natural world ❷ is connected. An ecosystem is a place where animals, plants, and other living things live together. Animals and plants need **each other** ❸

to live. They also need **suitable conditions** ❹.

Animals eat plants, insects, and other animals to survive. They need food, water, and **shelter** ❺. And they need the weather to be at the right **temperature** ❻.

Plants need sunlight and water to survive. Some plants need animals, birds, and insects to carry seeds to other areas so they can grow. They also need the right **climate** ❼.

Climate is also an important part of an ecosystem.

Trees give us **oxygen** ❽. This makes the air cleaner and allows plants, animals, and **humans** ❾ to live in a **comfortable environment** ❿.

### 1. Egypt's marine ecosystem

Egypt's coast includes the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. In both of these seas, there are many different plants and animals. Some of them, like turtles, birds, and mangrove trees, are endangered. There are more than 800 types of seaweed and more than 200 types of coral.

### 2. Egypt's desert ecosystem

About 90% of Egypt's land is desert areas. It looks like nothing can live in these areas, but there are many different animals in Egypt's deserts, such as camels, gazelles, jackals, ibex, and foxes. There are also some plants, such as tamarisk and acacia.

- ❶ الأنظمة البيئية
- ❷ عالم
- ❸ بعضهم لبعض
- ❹ ظروف مناسبة
- ❺ مأوى
- ❻ درجة حرارة
- ❼ مناخ
- ❽ أكسجين
- ❾ البشر
- ❿ بيئة مريحة

## 3. Egypt's freshwater ecosystem

The banks of the Nile River have many different species of animals and plants, like hippos and bamboo. There is lots of fresh water, not saltwater like the sea. Many water birds live in the reeds on the river bank. It's a good place for them because there are plenty of fish to eat.

## Exercises on Lesson 2

## 1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

**temperature – ecosystem – living things – conditions – natural**

Everything in the ..... world is connected. An ..... is a place where animals, plants, and other ..... live together. Animals and plants need each other to live. They also need suitable .....

## 2 Match "A" with "B":

1. living

2. non-living

3. ecosystem

4. endangered

5. rockpool

a) means that there are not many of a plant or animal left in the world.

b) all the animals, plants, rocks, etc., in a place.

c) a small area of water with rocks, crabs, seaweed, etc.

d) something that is alive.

e) something that isn't alive.

## 3 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

**endangered – animals – sea – coast – climate**

Egypt's ..... includes the Mediterranean ..... and the Red Sea. In both of these seas, there are many different plants and ..... Some of them, like turtles, birds, and mangrove trees, are ..... There are more than 800 types of seaweed and more than 200 types of coral.

## 4 Read the lesson again and choose the correct words:

- Egypt borders (two – three) seas.
- Turtles are an (extinct – endangered) species.
- Ibex and foxes (live – don't live) in the desert.
- (Some – No) plants can live in the desert.
- The water in the Nile is (freshwater – saltwater).
- The river bank (is – isn't) a good place for birds.

## 5 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

**connection – ecosystem – rainforest – living things – non-living things**

**Malak** : Hello Yassin. How are things?

**Yassin** : Hi Malak I'm fine.

**Malak** : Do you know what ..... is?

**Yassin** : Yes. It's The ..... between living and ...

**Yassin** : Tell me more about it, please.

**Malak** : An ecosystem is a place where animals, plants, and other living things live together.

**Yassin** : Can you give examples.

**Malak** : Ecosystems can be small, like a rockpool, or they can be very big, like the Amazon

## 6 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

**environment – humans – Climate – carbon dioxide – oxygen**

..... is also an important part of an ecosystem. Trees give us ..... This makes the air cleaner and allows plants, animals, and ..... to live in a comfortable .....



## Lesson

## Tourism helps our community

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



Nubia

(النوبة)



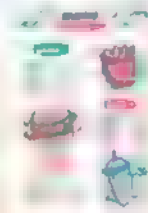
airport

(مطار)



souvenirs

(هدايا تذكارية)



menu

(فائمة طعام)



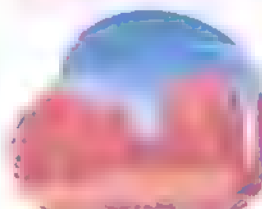
welcoming (adj)

(مُرحب - مُحتفي)



historical monuments

(أثار تاريخية)



enormous temples

(معابد ضخمة)



sites

(مواقع)



tour guide

(مرشد سياحي)



archaeologist

(عالم آثار)



architect

(مهندس معماري)



shop owner

(مالك محل)



hotel manager

(مدير فندق)



hotel worker

(عامل في الفندق)



waiter

(جرسون)



chef

(شيف - طاه)



boat captain

(قبطان)



driver

(سائق)



builder

(عامل بناء)



farmer

(فلاح)

## Conjugation of verbs

## Regular verbs

Present	Past	Present	Past
ask يطلب	asked	watch يشاهد	watched
visit يزور	visited	prepare يُعد	prepared

## Regular verbs

Present	Past	Present	Past
find يجد	found	take يأخذ	took
see يرى	saw	drive يسوق	drove
tell يخبر	told	cut يقطع	cut
know يعرف	knew	catch يمسك	caught

## Read and learn

## Tourism in Egypt

Today more than three million people in Egypt work in tourism ❶. There are hotel managers, waiters, chefs, boat captains, hotel workers, farmers, drivers, and shop owners. All of these people help to make Egypt one of the world's best places to visit for a holiday ❷. And of course, one of the most important jobs is a tour guide.

Tour guides show tourists the country they are visiting.



Abu Simbel

❶ السياحة

❷ اجارة

They need to know about the places that the tourists want to visit, but they also need to be **friendly** ③ and **welcoming** ④ so that the tourists have a good holiday. One place you will find amazing Egyptian tour guides is in Nubia. Nubia has many **historical monuments** ⑤ and interesting places to see, like the **Great Temple of Ramses II** ⑥, **Elephantine Island** ⑦, and the island of Philae. One of my favorite trips last year was to the small village of Abu Simbel. The hotel chef had prepared a delicious breakfast of bread, yogurt, and fresh fruit for us to eat before we left with Ali, our tour guide. Rami, the taxi driver, told us stories of old Nubia and its history all the way to Abu Simbel. The Great Temple is wonderful and Ali told us all about its history. He knew such a lot and we learned so much from him. It's amazing to think that builders, architects, and **archaeologists** ⑧ were able to move the enormous temples! We also bought **souvenirs** ⑨ from the market traders near the temples. Rami took us to a local restaurant where the chef made us a delicious **traditional dinner** ⑩ and we watched the beautiful sunset over Abu Simbel. It was the best day of our holiday!

③ ودودين

④ مُرحبين

⑤ اثار تاريخية

⑥ المعبد الكبير لرمسيس الثاني

⑦ جزيرة الفنتين

⑧ علماء آثار

⑨ هداية تذكارية

⑩ عشاء تقليدي

### The lesson notes

٢ عدد سؤال شخص عن عمله أو عمل شخص آخر نستخدم هذه الصيغة.

► What do you do? ماذا تعمل؟

► I am a chef. أنا طباخ.

٢ ملاحظ أن كلمة "sharp knife" وتعني "سكين حادة" بها حرف (k silent) أي لا تنطق. وهي لا تنطق عموماً عندما يأتي بعدها حرف "n" وهذه بعض الأمثلة:

know يعرف    ► knock يطرق    ► knee كنية

### Grammar Study

### Present Simple Tense (المضارع البسيط)

Affirmative (الاثبات)	Negative (النفي)	Interrogative (السؤال)
I → like	I → don't like	Do → I like ?
He	He	he like ?
She	She	she like ?
It	It	it like ?
You	You	you like ... ?
We	We	we like ... ?
They	They	they like ... ?

٢ يتكون من التصريف الأول للفعل.

► We watch TV every evening.    ► She draws nice pictures.

٢ We use it to express facts or habits.

☆ يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حقائق أو عادة (فعل متكرر الحدوث).

► I do my homework in the afternoon.

٢ We add (s or es) to the main verb if the subject is (He – She – It – singular noun).

٢ (He – She – It – singular noun) كان الفاعل

I eat fruit.

► It eats fruit.

٢ We add (es) to verbs that end in (ss – sh – ch – o – x).

☆ نضيف (es) للأفعال المنتهية بـ (ss – sh – ch – o – x).

► go → goes

► brush → brushes

► watch → watches

► catch → catches

► We catch a bus.

► She catches a bus.



If the verb ends in (y) after a consonant, change (y) into (i) then add (es).  
 es

► fly → flies

► carry → carries

► hurry → hurries

► try → tries

► You fly a plane.

► He flies a plane.

In the negative form, we use (don't - doesn't) then the bare verb.

عند نفي زمن المضارع البسيط نستخدم (don't - doesn't) ثم الفعل في المصدر.

► We don't go to school on Friday.

► Adel doesn't play in the street.

In the interrogative form, we use (do - does) at the beginning of the question or after the question word with the bare verb.

عند عمل سؤال على المضارع البسيط نبدأ السؤال بـ (do - does) أو نضع إحداهما بعد أداة الاستفهام مع الفعل في المصدر.

He  
She  
It  
أي اسم مفرد } does

You  
We  
They  
أي اسم جمع } do

Do you like English?

Yes, I do

Do Hani and Hosam go to school every day?

No, they don't.

Does he watch TV?

Yes, he does.

Does Hala help her mom?

No, she doesn't.

Where do you live?

I live in Cairo.

What time does Samira eat her lunch?

he eats her lunch at two o'clock.

must يجب mustn't (must not) لا يجب

We use **must** when we talk about something that we have to do.

must

We use **mustn't** (must not) when we are not allowed to do something.

نستخدم "must not" (mustn't) عندما يكون غير مسموح لنا بفعل شيء.

لا ننسى أن نضع الفعل في المصدر بدون إضافات بعد (must - mustn't).

► I must buy some oranges.

► We mustn't talk in the library.

Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

**friendly - Egypt - holiday - welcoming - tourists**

Tour guides show the country they are visiting. They need to know about the places that the tourists want to visit, but they also need to be ..... and ..... so that the tourists have a good

2 Choose the correct word:

1. I (eat - eats - ate) healthy food every morning.

2. We (catches - catch - catching) the bus.

3. He (flies - fly - flying) the plane.

4. My mother always (cook - cooks - cooking) the food.

5. Mrs. Malak (work - works - working) in a school.

6. I (must - mustn't - have) do my homework.

7. Hashim (must - mustn't - have) walk on the grass.

8. I and my sister (must - mustn't - have) tidy up the kitchen.

9. All the students (must - mustn't - have) talk in the library.

10. My little brother (must - mustn't - have) play in the street.

## 3 Write the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the present simple:

1. I ..... (drive) to work at 10 am.
2. I ..... (check) the menu and make sure we have the right food.
3. My boss ..... (ask) me to prepare the vegetables.
4. I ..... (cut) the vegetables with a sharp knife.
5. At midday, the manager ..... (open) the restaurant.
6. We ..... (cook) lots of delicious food for our customers.
7. Mrs Soha ..... (work) in a school.
8. My sister ..... (study) at Mansoura University.
9. We ..... (play) computer games at the weekend.
10. I ..... (eat) yogurt and melon for breakfast.
11. Mr Said ..... (catch) the bus to Cairo every morning.

## 4 Complete the sentences with (must) or (mustn't):

1. I ..... do my English homework. ✓
2. You ..... walk on the grass. X
3. You ..... look after the environment. ✓
4. Nadim ..... tidy up the kitchen. ✓
5. Nahla ..... wake her sick brother up. X
6. You ..... forget to take a hat today. X

## 5 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. what do you do
2. million people in egypt work in tourism
3. nubia has many historical monuments, like the great temple of ramses ii, elephantine island, and the island of philae
4. do you think is it important

## The ant and the grasshopper

## Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



spring

الربيع



winter

شتاء



insects

حشرات



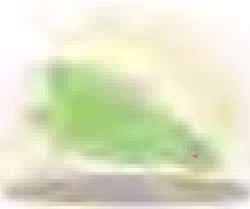
bees

نحل



butterflies

فراشات



grasshopper

جرادة - أبو النطيط



ant

نملة



garden fence

سور الحديقة



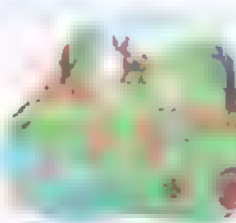
field

حقل



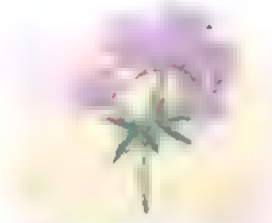
crops

محاصيل



animals

حيوانات



flowers

زهور

## Extra Vocabulary

## الكلمات الإضافية

relaxing

مسترخي

cold

بارد

strange

غريب

hungry

جائع

beautiful

جميل

important

هام

fun

ممتع

boring

ممل



## Sentences and Expressions جمل وتعبيرات

The sun is shining. الشمس تشرق.

The bees are buzzing and the butterflies are flying in the sun. النحل يطن والمرشات تطير في الشمس.

The lazy grasshopper spends most of his time relaxing. يقضي الجندب الكسول معظم وقته مسترخياً.

But working is so boring. لكن العمل ممل جداً.

I need to carry on with my work. أحتاج أن أواصل عملي.

The ant works hard and all his crops have grown well. تعمل النملة بجد وجميع المحاصيل نمت جيداً.

## أفعال في الماضي والحاضر

### الماضي البعيد Past

Present	Past	Present	Past
remember يتذكر	remembered	ignore يتجاهل	ignored
knock يطرق	knocked	reply يرد	replied
look ينظر	looked	carry on يواصل	carried on
rest يستريح	rested	stop يتوقف	stopped

### أفعال في الحاضر Present

Present	Past	Present	Past
shine تسطع	shone	do / does يفعل	did
eat يأكل	ate	hear يسمع	heard
fly يطير	flew	understand يفهم	understood

## Pronunciation

### Learn to say words with diphthongs

down	why	boy
town - brown	light - buy	enjoy - point
loud - mouse	try - eye	noise - toy

The suffix **-er** means 'someone who does something'. We often use it in words for jobs. ▶ He's a dentist.

اللاحقة **-er** تعني 'شخص يفعل شيئاً ما'. نستخدمها في كلمات الوظائف.

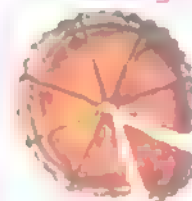
biologist عالم أحياء	journalist صحفي
scientist عالم	pianist عازف بيانو
dentist طبيب أسنان	receptionist موظف استقبال

## Read and learn

## Maths

A pie chart is a way of showing information.

الدائرة المجزأة أو النسبية هي طريقة لعرض معلومات.



This is a pie.



This is a pie chart.

### What job do you want to do?

police officer	16
teacher	24
farmer	20
animal keeper	8
dentist	13
doctor	19



## The ant and the grasshopper (النملة والجندب (الجرادة))

① It's spring. The sun is shining and the fields and gardens are full of flowers for the animals and insects to eat. It's a lovely day. The bees are buzzing ① and the butterflies are flying in the sun. The ants, however ②, are working hard ③.

② The lazy grasshopper spends most of his time relaxing ④. He doesn't like to work. Today, he is resting against a tree when he hears a strange sound ⑤. He wants to find out what it is. He looks over the garden fence.

③ "What are you doing, Ant?" asks the grasshopper. "I'm working," replies the ant. "But it's a beautiful day ⑥," says the grasshopper. "Why don't you stop working and we can have some fun?" "Thank you, but I need to carry on with my work," says the ant.

④ "But working is so boring," replies the grasshopper. "Maybe," says the ant, "but it's something we all have to do. We must think about the future, not just today." The grasshopper didn't understand and so he just hops away.

⑤ Soon, it is fall. The ant has worked hard and all his crops have grown well. The ant doesn't stop working until he has harvested all the food ⑦ and taken it inside for the winter.

- ① النحل يطن
- ② مع ذلك
- ③ تعمل بجد
- ④ مسترخي
- ⑤ صوت غريب
- ⑥ يوم جميل
- ⑦ حصدت كل الطعام
- ⑧ محادثة



## The ant and the grasshopper (النملة والجندب (الجرادة))

⑥ Soon, it is winter and it is very cold. The grasshopper is hungry. He doesn't have any food and he can't find any. Suddenly, he remembers the conversation ⑧ he had with the ant. He knocks on the ant's door. "I understand you now, Ant. You worked and now you have food. I didn't work and now I'm hungry." "Come in," says the ant. "Yes, it's fine to have fun, but it's also very important to work hard, too."



### Exercises on Lesson 1

① Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

**buzzing - flowers - shining - sad - hard**

It's spring. The sun is \_\_\_\_\_ and the fields and gardens are full of \_\_\_\_\_ for the animals and insects to eat. It's a lovely day. The bees \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ and the butterflies are flying in the sun. The ants, however, are working \_\_\_\_\_.

② Match "A" with "B":

A	B
1. The grasshopper spends most of time	a) I'm working.
2. What are you doing?	b) in the sun.
3. The butterflies are flying	c) relaxing.
4. He knocks on	d) the ant's door.
	e) He looks over the garden fence.



### 3 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

hospital - bad - good - pianist - dentist

Ahmed : Hi, Nadia.

Nadia : Hello, Ahmed.

Ahmed : What does your father do?

Nadia : My father is a ..... He works in a .....

Ahmed : What do you want to be, Nadia?

Nadia : I want to be a ..... I want to look after people's teeth.

Ahmed : I wish you ..... luck.

Nadia : Thank you.

### 4 Read the story again and answer the following questions:

1. The grasshopper is surprised when he sees the ant because ...

- a) The ant doesn't like playing football.
- b) The ant is ignoring him.
- c) The ant is working hard to prepare for winter.
- d) The ant prefers to play with other insects.

2. The Ant and the Grasshopper teaches us ...

- a) that ants are boring insects.
- b) that it's important to work to prepare for the future.
- c) that some insects work harder than others.
- d) that it's important to have fun every day.

3. What did the ant do during the spring?

4. What did the grasshopper do during the spring?

5. Was the ant prepared for the winter?

6. Was the grasshopper prepared for the winter?

7. What do you think the grasshopper will do next spring?

### 5 Choose the correct word:

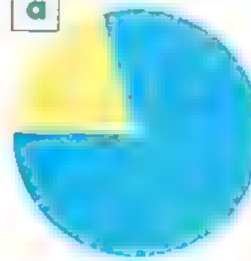
1. He's a (doctor - journalist - receptionist). He works at a hotel.
2. My sister is a (scientist - journalist - pianist). She likes science.
3. I want to be a (receptionist - doctor - vet). I like to help sick people.
4. My friend Shady wants to be a (journalist - scientist - pianist). He likes to interview people.
5. The bees are (eating - drinking - buzzing) in the sky.
6. The butterflies are (flying - sleeping - swimming) in the sun.

### 6 Match the tables to the pie charts:

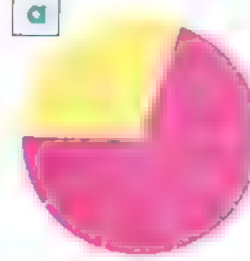
a



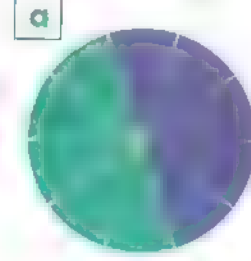
a



a



a



1

Do you want to work indoors or outdoors?

indoors	7
outdoors	3

2

Do you want to wear a uniform at work?

yes	2
no	8

3

Do you want to work with animals?

yes	1
no	9

4

Do you want to work in an office?

yes	6
no	5



**operation**  
عملية جراحية



**the countryside**  
الريف



**vet**  
طبيب بيطري



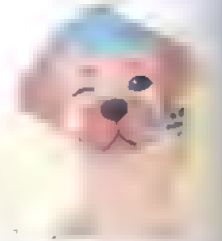
**work out**  
يحبس - يجد حلاً



**team**  
فريق



**teammates**  
زملاء



**sick**  
مريض



**injured**  
مصاب



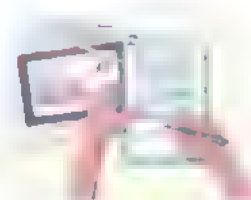
**indoors**  
داخل البيت



**outdoors**  
خارج البيت



**long distances**  
مسافات طويلة



**reports**  
تقارير



**solutions**  
حلول



**computer programmer**  
مبرمج كمبيوتر



**concert**  
حفلة موسيقية



**experiment**  
تجربة

### Definitions

- climate** : the type of weather in a country or an area over a year or a season
- oxygen** : a gas that trees release (تطلق) into the air
- ecosystem** : the connection between living and non-living things
- rainforest** : a forest in a tropical area that gets a lot of rain



My name's Rana. I work with animals and I love my job. If animals are sick or injured, I help to make them better. Some days ① I work inside ② and people bring their



Hello, I'm Sherif. When I was young, I knew I didn't want to work with animals.

- ① بعض الأيام
- ② أعمل بالداخل
- ③ في الأيام الأخرى
- ④ لا أمانع
- ⑤ الأسوأ
- ⑥ يمرض
- ⑦ متحمس لي
- ⑧ حل المشاكل
- ⑨ نستلبط
- ⑩ في 70 من عمرها

animals to me. If an animal needs an operation, the room has to be very, very clean. On other days, ③ I go to people's houses or farms to check on the animals. It can be very dirty in some places, but I don't mind ④! I lived on a farm when I was younger, so I'm used to it, and I love the countryside. What's the worst ⑤ part of the job? It's when an animal gets sick ⑥ in the night and I have to get out of bed!

They scare me! I'm not keen on ⑦ being outside, so I wanted an office job. When I was young, I loved playing computer games. I also really enjoy solving problems ⑧. So, in my job, I do both! I also enjoy working with other people. There are 16 people in my team. We don't always agree, but we work out ⑨ the best solutions ⑩.



### Ideas about jobs:

When you're thinking about a job, It's important to think about what You like and dislike Think about ...

- ▶ being indoors or outdoors.
- ▶ traveling long distance
- ▶ getting up very early
- ▶ writing reports
- ▶ meeting/talking to new people

It's also important to think about what you're good at and what you're not so good at. Think about .

- ▶ solving problems
- ▶ helping sick people/animals
- ▶ making new friends
- ▶ reading lots of information
- ▶ working in a team

### Teamwork

- ▶ I work in a team in science when we're doing an experiment. 1
- ▶ I work in a team when I help mom in the kitchen at home. 2
- ▶ I work in a team when I playing football. 3
- ▶ I work in a team for the school concert.

When you work in a team, you work with other people to do something together. For example, the aim of a football team is win. You work with your teammates to do this. You can't win a football match by yourself!

## Exercises on Lesson 5

### 1 Read the lesson again and answer the following questions:

1. What's Sherif's job?
2. What does Rana do?
3. What does Rana like about working with animals?
4. Why did Sherif not want to work with animals?

5. Would you prefer to have Rana's job or Sherif's job? Why?

### 2 Write about a job you want and a job you don't want:

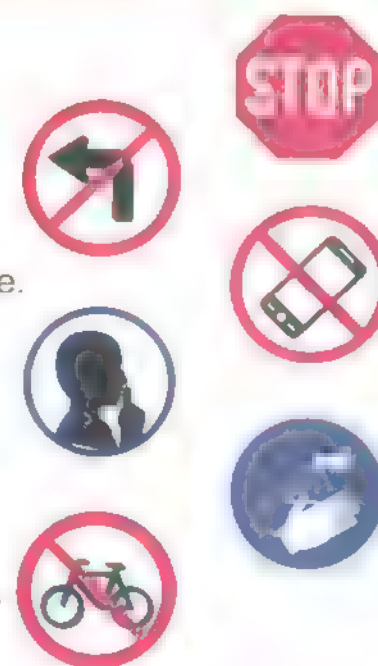
When I'm older, I want to be a \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
 . I think this is a good job for me because I like \_\_\_\_\_  
 . I'm good at \_\_\_\_\_ and I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ . I don't  
 want to be a \_\_\_\_\_ because I'm not good at \_\_\_\_\_  
 . Also, I don't really enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ .

### 3 Match "A" with "B":

1. ecosystem	a) a forest in a tropical area that gets a lot of rain.
2. climate	b) a gas that trees release into the air.
3. oxygen	c) the connection between living and non-living things.
4. rainforest	d) the type of weather in a country or an area over a year or a season.

### 4 Look and complete the sentences with must or mustn't:

1. You ..... must ..... stop.
2. You ..... turn left.
3. You ..... use your cell phone.
4. You ..... be quiet.
5. You ..... wash your hands.
6. You ..... ride your bike here.



## 5 Choose the correct word:

1. The (vet - doctor - journalist) helps sick animals.
2. The (receptionist - vet - doctor) helps sick people.
3. He loves computer games so he wants to be a (vet - computer programmer - doctor).
4. You (should - must - mustn't) use your phone at school.
5. You ( ) be quiet at the library.

## 6 Make your own poster:

- Make a poster about teamwork.
- Draw or find some pictures you can use.

## Test 5 on Unit 5

## 1 Listen and circle the correct answer:

(8Ms)

Egypt's coast includes the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. In both of these seas, there are many different plants and animals. Some of them, like turtles, birds, and mangrove trees, are endangered. There are more than 800 types of seaweed and more than 200 types of coral.

1. Egypt's coast includes the Mediterranean Sea and the Red (Lake - Sea).
2. In both of these seas, there are many different plants and (animals - insects).
3. There are more than 800 types of ( ).
4. Some of the animals are (safe - ) .

## 2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box: (4Ms)

rockpool - shelter - natural - Ecosystems - connected

Everything in the world is . This connection between living and non-living things is called an ecosystem. can be small, like a , or they can be very big, like the Amazon rainforest.

## 3 Read the following text and answer the questions: (4Ms)

The seasons of the year are autumn, winter, spring and summer. Autumn isn't too hot and it isn't too cold. It's a nice season. Winter in our country is cold. But we always have the sun. The flowers are beautiful in spring. But spring is often windy and dusty. In summer, it is hot. Many people go on holidays. On holidays, people don't go to work. They rest and have fun. Some go to farms; some go to the beach and some stay at home.

## 4 Choose the correct answer:

1. There are (three - four - five) seasons in a year.
2. Spring is often (windy - cold - hot).



## Answer these questions:

3. What's the weather like in autumn? ► .....
4. What do people usually do on holidays? ► .....

(6Ms)

## Choose the correct word:

1. You ( ..... ) help your mom at home.
2. Hesham (play – playing – plays) chess with his dad.
3. She ( ..... ) shout in the classroom.
4. Ali and Heba (goes – go – are go) to the park on Friday.
5. He must ( ..... ) to school early.
6. My cat (run – are running – runs) and enjoys in the garden of the house.

## Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

(2Ms)

1. Ancient – worked – very hard – People – in – Egypt.
2. uncle – My – driver – is – taxi – a.

## Punctuate the following sentence:

(1Ms)

Mr Ehab is an Egyptian archaeologist

## Write a paragraph of (≈) words on the following:

(5Ms)

"My favorite future job"



Step Ahead

## Unit 6

## What's the weather like? ما حال الطقس؟

- listen, read, research, and write about the weather.
- read and listen to a short story about a heat wave.
- use adverbs of frequency with the present simple.
- understand a text about natural resources.
- understand a dialog about water pollution.
- learn to distinguish the /p/ and /b/ sounds and silent letters in words.
- use measurements of length and weight.
- write an account of extreme weather.
- research and make a leaflet about what to do in extreme weather.

### Vocabulary

cloud, ice, rain, rainbow, snow, sun, wind, cloudy, sunny, windy, rainy, heat wave, sandstorm, strong winds/storm, tidal wave, shade, cry, knocked, nearby, nature, fruit, leather, silver, milk, copper, nuts, eggs, tin cans, wood, cotton, natural resources, mineral resources, fossil fuels, renew, lead, zinc, economies

### Language

Frequency adverbs i.e., always, sometimes, usually, often, never.  
How often do you...? I often sit out on our balcony on hot nights.  
I'm always in bed by 11pm.

### Reading

Text about the weather in Egypt  
Text about a heat wave  
Texts about extreme weather events

### Listening

Weather in different Egyptian cities  
What are natural resources?

### Speaking

Discussion about favorite weather and season  
Discussion about what to do in a heat wave  
Talking about daily usage of natural resources

### Writing

Writing a list of ideas to help save water resources  
Writing an account of an extreme weather event  
Writing tips about keeping safe in extreme weather

### Project

Make a leaflet about keeping safe in extreme weather

# Lesson 1 The weather & Language

## Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



temperature	درجة الحرارة	seasons	فصول - مواسم
special climate	مناخ خاص	summer	الصيف
50 degrees	50 درجة مئوية	winter	الشتاء
dry	جاف	autumn - fall	الخريف
in the day	نهاراً	spring	الربيع
at night	ليلاً	variety	تنوع
in the shade	في الظل	cry (n)	صرخة
shady side	جانب ظليل	kind lady	سيدة طيبة
nearby	قريب - بالقرب	a bit open	مفتوح قليلاً

## Expressions عبارات

### Weather and Climate

knock	يطرق	knocked	تمطر	rained
stay	يبقي	stayed	يحتاج	needed
ask	يسأل	asked	يستمع	listened
hear	يسمع	heard	ينظر	looked
call	ينادي	called	يحاول	tried
help	يساعد	helped	يكون (am- is - are)	was/were



## Irregular verbs غير المنتظمة

have/ has	يملك	had	came	يأتي	came
do / does	يفعل	did	ran	يجري	ran
become	يصبح	became	give	يعطي	gave
drink	يشرب	drank	feel	يشعر	felt
make	يجعل	made	get up	يستيقظ	got up
go	تأهب	went	mean	يقصد يعني	meant
bring	يُخبر	brought	keep	يحفظ	kept

## Did you know?

The hottest day ever in Egypt was 51.1 c in Aswan.

We have a nice of weather in Egypt, although it is usually very dry. We have very hot summers and the temperature sometimes goes to in some! Our winters are cooler, and the temperatures can go down to around 12 degrees.

The desert has a very special climate, with very hot days and very cold nights, when the temperature can go to 0 degrees. This

means that the people who live in the desert try to keep cool in the day and warm at night. It doesn't often rain in Cairo - there's only about 25 mm of rain every year. It's very little when you look at London: London has about 600 mm per year. Now you can

see why the Nile is so important for everyone in Egypt. It brings the water from the south.

By the sea, it rains a lot more - Alexandria has around eight times more rain than Cairo. That's why it's very green!

- 1 تنوع
- 2 درجة الحرارة
- 3 50 درجات
- 4 أماكن
- 5 مناخ
- 6 صحراء
- 7 النيل
- 8 الجميع
- 9 بجوار البحر



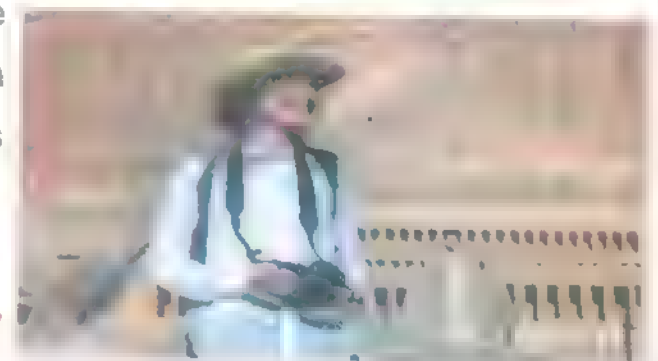
## My heat wave story

The very hot summer became a A heat wave is when the temperature goes very high, and no one can do anything. We stayed and tried to drink lots of water. Mom asked me and my friend Lamia to go to the store to buy watermelon, grapes, and lemons to make . We went to the store. We came back on the of the street, and past all our friends' houses.

Suddenly, as we were passing Mrs Sohair's house, we heard a cry. Mrs Sohair is a very kind lady in her 70s

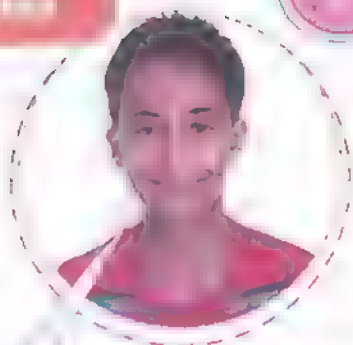
and lives with her son, but he goes to work in the day. Lamia and I were worried and Mrs Sohair's door was a bit open, so we knocked and called 'Mrs Sohair!' At first there was no reply, then we heard a quiet voice,

'I'm here!' We went into the kitchen and she was 'Help me!' she said. At first, we didn't know what to do, but then I ran outside and saw Mr Monib, who works nearby. 'Mr Monib, please help Mrs Sohair!' I called. Mr Monib came running. We all helped get Mrs Sohair onto a chair, then we gave her lots of water and some of our fruit. She said she went to the kitchen to get some water, but she felt ill and fell down because it was so hot. She couldn't get up. She was very happy we heard her, and we were happy we could help her!



- 1 موجة حارة
- 2 درجة الحرارة
- 3 فوق 40 درجة
- 4 في الظل
- 5 عصير ليمون
- 6 يهدئنا
- 7 جانب طليين
- 8 بينما كنا
- 9 مريبل
- 10 صرخة
- 11 في 70 من
- 12 عندها
- 13 رد
- 14 على
- 15 بالقرب - بالجوار

## Adverbs



- 1 What was the weather like last weekend?
- 3 What's your favorite weather? Why?
- 5 What's your favorite season? Why?

- 2 It was hot and sunny last weekend and I stayed at home.
- 4 My favorite weather is the hot weather because I go to the sea.
- 6 My favorite season is the spring because it's moderate (معتدل).

## Grammar Study



### Present Simple Tense

- We use adverbs of frequency with the present simple to say how often we do things.
- تستخدم بعض ظروف التكرار مع زمن المضارع البسيط لنعبر عن كم مرة نقوم بعمل شيء ما.

100%	80%	70%	50%	0%
always	often	usually	sometimes	never

- We use these words before the main verb or after (verb to be).
- نستخدم ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل الأساسي أو بعد (verb to be → "am - is - are - was - were")

- ▶ We always go to the sports centre.
- ▶ I sometimes go to the library.
- ▶ He often plays football with his friends.
- ▶ You usually help your mom and dad.

Step Ahead

## Lessons 1-2

- ▶ Soha **never** goes to the shopping mall.
- ▶ Ahmed is **always** good to his friends.
- ▶ They **are never** in bed before 9 pm.

## How often

- نجيب على السؤال البادئ بـ (How often) بإحدى طريقتين.
- إما باستخدام أحد ظروف التكرار:

- ▶ How often do you paint pictures? I **usually** paint pictures.
- ▶ How often does she help her mom? She **sometimes** helps her mom.
- ▶ How often does he tidy his room? He **never** tidies his room.

○ أو بذكر عدد المرات:

- ▶ How often do you go to the club? I go to the club **three times** a week.
- ▶ How often does he brush his teeth? He brushes his teeth **twice** a day.

## Exercise 1

on

## Lessons 1-2

- 1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

up - dry - temperature - degrees - variety

We have a nice ..... of weather in Egypt, although it is ..... We have very hot summers and ..... sometimes goes to 50 ..... in some places! Our winters are cooler and the temperatures can go down to .....

- 2 Choose the correct word:

1. I (often play - play often - often playing) football after school.
2. She (sometimes reading - read sometimes - sometimes reads) English.
3. I (never go - goes never - never goes) fishing on Friday.
4. I (always helping - always helps - helps always) her mom.

Connect 5



5. Osama (is always – always is – always are) good at math.
6. I (am never – never am – never is) late for school.
7. Mothers always (look – looks – is looking) after their children.
8. Ahmed usually (go – goes – is going) to bed early.
9. My cat always (sleeps – is sleeping – sleep) in her basket.
10. She (always eats – always – eats always) all her sandwiches.
11. Fathers often (work – works – are working) day and night.
12. Teachers (give – gives – giving) us homework every day.
13. (What – How – Who) often do go to park?
14. How (many – much – often) does she buy chocolate? – She always buys chocolate.

**3 Put the words in the present simple to make correct sentences:**

1. speak English / I / always / English class / in my.  
▶ .....
2. meat / She / red / eats / never / .  
▶ .....
3. football / plays / He / with his friends / sometimes.  
▶ .....
4. wake up / We / before 7 am / sometimes.  
▶ .....
5. have / I / usually / a sandwich for lunch.  
▶ .....
6. Ola / work / never / is / after / tired.  
▶ .....
7. I / be / late / for class / never.  
▶ .....
8. my friend / get up / early / sometimes.  
▶ .....
9. it / be / sunny / here / usually.  
▶ .....

**4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:**

1. It – rain – doesn't – usually – Cairo – in.

2. have – Egypt – We – a nice – in – weather.

3. favorite – What – your – weather – is?

4. knocked – I – the – on – door.

5. and – Lamia – Talia – shade – stayed – in the.

6. always – on Saturday – my – I – visit – grandparents.

7. tennis – play – you – often – How – do?

8. 8 pm – He – never – bed at – in – is.

**5 Read the text, then answer the questions below:**

The desert has a very special climate, with very hot days and very cold nights, when the temperature can go to 0 degrees. This means that the people who live in the desert try to keep cool in the day and warm at night. It doesn't often rain in Cairo. Now you can see why the Nile is so important for everyone in Egypt. It brings the water from the south. By the sea, it rains a lot more.

**A Choose the correct answer:**

1. People who live in the desert try to keep (hot – not – cool) in the day.
2. By the sea, it (rains – snows – heats) a lot.

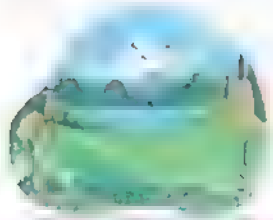
**B Answer these questions:**

3. How is the climate like in the desert?  
▶ .....
4. Why is the Nile so important for everyone in Egypt?  
▶ .....

## Lesson 5

## Science & Production & Math

### Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



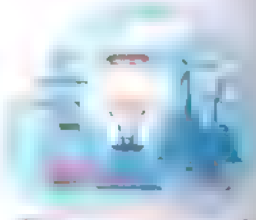
**nature**  
الطبيعة



**natural resources**  
مصادر طبيعية



**stay alive**  
يظل على قيد الحياة



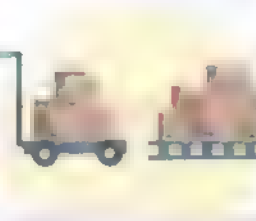
**renew (v)**  
يجدد



**minerals**  
معادن



**fossil fuels**  
وقود حفري



**goods**  
بضائع - يسلع



**economy**  
اقتصاد

### Natural resources from plants

fruit	فاكهة
nuts	بندق
wood	خشب
cotton	قطن

### Natural resources from animals

leather	جلد
milk	لبن
eggs	بيض

### Mineral resources

copper	نحاس
silver	فضة
tin cans	علب معدنية
oil	بنترول
coal	فحم
gas	غاز
lead	رصاص
zinc	زنك

### clean energy

طاقة نظيفة products

منتجات

polluted (adj)

ملوث

ثلاجة

أنابيب

موقد - بوتاجاز

### How

How tall

ما طول

كم عدد

How long

ما طول

ما كمية

How high

ما ارتفاع

ما وزن

How far

ما بعد

ما ثمن - ما سعر

How old

ما عمر

كم مرة - كم عدد المرات

### Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present	Past	Present	Past
pollute	يلوث	include	يشمل
work	يعمل	use	يستخدم
		included	used

### Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present	Past	Present	Past
sell	يبيع	say	يقول
buy	يشترى	take	يأخذ
grow	يزرع	build	يبني
		said	took
		built	



## Pronunciation

## How to distinguish the /p/ and /b/ sounds

pear	كمثرى
pea	بازلاء
pull	يشد - يسحب
peach	خوخة

bear	دب
bee	نحلة
bull	ثور
beach	شاطئ

- We make the sounds /p/ and /b/ at the front of our mouths, by pressing our lips together. But they are very different. The /p/ sound is **unvoiced**. This means air comes out of our mouth when we say it. Try it: put a piece of paper in front of your mouth. When you say /p/, the paper moves. The /b/ sound is **voiced**: the paper doesn't move when you say it. Try it!

○ لاحظ الفرق بين نطق صوتي /p/ - /b/ :

- /p/ هو صوت من الأصوات الـ "unvoiced" أي عند نطق هذا الصوت لا تتحرك الأحبال الصوتية أثناء نطقه وهذا يعني خروج بعض الهواء أثناء نطقه.  
/b/ هو صوت من الأصوات الـ "voiced" أي عند نطق هذا الصوت يحدث تحرك في الأحبال الصوتية ولا يخرج هواء.

## Silent letters

- In English there are some words with **silent letters** – letters we don't pronounce

◀ في اللغة الإنجليزية يوجد بعض الكلمات التي لا نطق بهن حرف "silent" أي لا نطق بهن.

climb	يتسلق
lamb	صغير الخروف
hour	ساعة
island	جزيرة
castle	قلعة
sign	علامة - لافتة

knife	سكينة
knee	ركبة
write	يكتب
wrist	معضم
answer	إجابة - يجيب
two	اثنان

## Units of measurement

وحدات القياس

## Length الطول

- To find out how **long** something is, we measure its **length**. To do this, we use kilometers (km), meters (m), centimeters (cm), and millimeters (mm).

$$1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm} = 1,000 \text{ mm}$$

$$1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$1 \text{ km} = 1,000 \text{ m} = 100,000 \text{ cm} = 1,000,000 \text{ mm}$$

## Weight الوزن

- To find out how heavy something is, we measure its weight. To do this, we use kilograms (kg), grams (g), and milligrams (mg).

$$1 \text{ g} = 1,000 \text{ mg}$$

$$1 \text{ kg} = 1,000 \text{ g} = 1,000,000 \text{ mg}$$

## Natural resources

Our world is amazing. It gives us many **things** ① so we can have food, clothes, and build our houses. The things **nature** ② gives us are called **natural resources** ③. We can use these to **stay alive** ④ and keep healthy.

Some examples of natural resources are water, clean air, animals, forests, soil, fossil fuels like oil and coal, and **minerals** ⑤ like gold and **copper** ⑥.

Water is the **most important** of all natural resources because all living things need it to stay alive. We use it to drink, to give to our animals, and to grow plants. We also use it for cleaning, for clean energy, and for **transporting** ⑦ people and goods.

Clean air is also important to keep us and our crops healthy. We make furniture from trees. We grow food in the soil. **Fossil fuels** ⑧ like oil, coal, and gas are also natural resources. They give us energy for our houses and fuel for our cars. But fossil fuels make the air polluted and we can't **renew** ⑨ them. Other natural resources are minerals, and these include **gold** ⑩, silver, tin, copper, **lead** ⑪, and **zinc** ⑫. We use gold and silver to make beautiful jewelry.



- ① أشياء
- ② الطبيعة
- ③ مصادر طبيعية
- ④ يبقى على قيد الحياة
- ⑤ معادن
- ⑥ نحاس
- ⑦ نقل
- ⑧ الوقود الحفري
- ⑨ لجدد
- ⑩ ذهب
- ⑪ رصاص
- ⑫ زنك

## Natural resources

We use the other minerals to make things like cell phones, pipes in our houses, cookers and fridges in our kitchens, computers, and cars.

All these natural resources are important for our **economies**.

We take the natural resources and use them to make things, then sell the **products** to other countries and buy things too.

## Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

**wood – water – minerals – energy – countries – fuels**

We use natural resources every day in our lives. The most important natural resource is **water** as we need it to survive. **Energy** is also very important. We use the **wood** from trees to make our furniture and houses. We get **oil** from fossil **fuels**. As well as these, **minerals** are also important for making things like fridges and cell phones. We use all these natural resources to make products that we can sell to other **countries**.

2 Read the following words loudly:

bee / pea	bull / pull	bear / pear
beach / peach	bee / pea	
bear / pear	beach / peach	

3

th his  
cats. He fell onto a beach and hurt his  
..... But he was very lucky – he had a  
so he could make a bandage and then ..... a message  
in the sand. Two  
..... later, people came to save him!

4

Think and write:

1. 32,000 m = ..... 32 ..... km      2. 40 mm = .....  
3. .....  
5. ..... km

5

1. .....  
3. .....  
5. ....

6

.....





## Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



get dark

تظلم



get bigger

تكبر



got wider

توسع



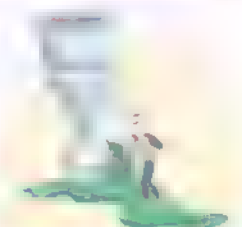
twist

تلتوي



destroy

تدمر



hurt

تجرح



might

ربما



bits of houses

قطع منازل



electric shock

صدمة كهربائية



electric wires

أسلاك كهربائية



power cut

انقطاع التيار الكهربائي



extreme heat

حرارة قصوى



safe

آمن



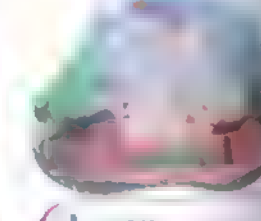
unsafe

غير آمن



frightening

مخيف



closer

أقرب



lightning strikes

صواعق البرق



heavy rain

أمطار غزيرة



candle

شمعة



torch

كشاف

There is

يوجد (للمفرد)

There was

كان يوجد (للمفرد)

There are

يوجد (للمجموع)

There were

كان يوجد (للمجموع)

## Conjugation of verbs

## Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past		Present		Past	
protect	يحمي	protected		open	يفتح	opened	
destroy	تدمر	destroyed		close	يغلق	closed	
start	يبدأ	started		move	يتحرك	moved	
cover	يغطي	covered		try	يحاول	tried	

## Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past		Present		Past	
hurt	يجرح	hurt		wear	يرتدي	wore	
see	يرى	saw		may	ربما	might	
drive	يسوق	drove		can	يستطيع	could	

## Read and learn

I was at school with my classmates. Then it started to get dark. We went outside. Then I saw the **tornado** and it was very frightening. It was a very big, wide, black cloud. As it came near us, it was getting bigger and it was twisting around. We could see things in it, like doors and bits of houses! When it was closer, it got even wider and darker. We could see it was moving slowly, and we could see it was damaging buildings. The next day, we found out that the **tornado** hurt a lot of people, and destroyed many homes and other buildings.



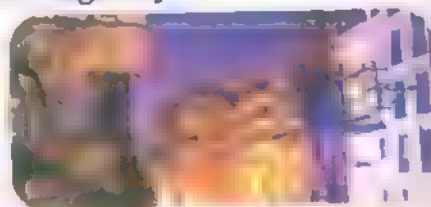
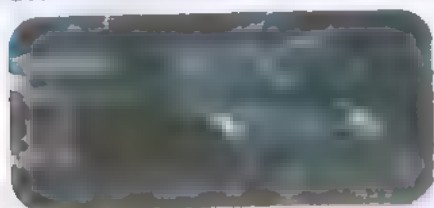
## How to keep safe in a storm كيف نجو من العاصفة

## ★ What might happen in a storm?

- ▶ There might be very strong winds.
- ▶ There might be heavy rain and lightning.
- ▶ It might not be safe to go outside – electric wires could fall.
- ▶ There might be a power cut.
- ▶ People on the street, in houses, or in cars might need your help.

## ★ How can you protect yourself?

- ▶ Stay inside and keep dry.
- ▶ Make sure you have candles and torches – there might be a power cut.
- ▶ Contact your friends and family to check they are safe.
- ▶ Don't go anywhere by train – this could be unsafe.
- ▶ Help anyone who is afraid.
- ▶ Don't stand under trees in case lightning strikes.
- ▶ Don't stand near wires – they could fall and give you an electric shock.



## Exercises on Lessons 5 &amp; 6

## 1 Correct the red words:

One day, my family and I were driving through the desert to visit my cousins. After twenty minutes, I ~~looked~~ out of the window and saw a sandstorm. Soon, there ~~were~~ a lot of sand in the air outside the car and it was very difficult to ~~see~~. We closed all the windows, but it was now very dark. There ~~was~~ other cars on the road. Were they going to hit us? I was really scared. My father moved the car off the road and we stopped. We didn't see ~~some~~ more cars on the road, but the sandstorm moved very slowly. Then, suddenly, it moved away. We saw the ~~son~~ again and drove on through the desert!

Step Ahead

## 2 Match the tips to the correct group. One tip matches both groups:

- a. keeping safe in extreme heat: 1.  
b. keeping safe in a sandstorm: 2.

1 Drink lots of water, even if you don't feel thirsty.

2 Wear a scarf to protect your face.

3 Try to spend time in cool buildings with air-conditioning.

4 Stay inside so the sand can't get in your mouth.

5 Open the windows when there's a cool wind.

6 Don't go outside. If you must go outside, stay in the shade.

7 Eat small, light meals.

8 If you're driving, try to get to the side of the road so you can stop your car.

9 If you're at home, make sure your windows are shut so no sand can get in.

10 Wear light, cool clothing.

11 Cover your head and face as much as possible.

12 Turn off airconditioning to stop the sand coming in.

## 3 Make a leaflet (مشور) about keeping safe in extreme weather:

Choose a type of extreme weather for your leaflet.

Here are some ideas: sandstorms - extreme heat / cold - tornadoes  
- heavy rain / floods

Connect 5:



## Test 6 on Unit 6

1 Listen and circle the correct answer: (8Ms)

Our world gives us many things so we can have food, clothes, and build our houses. We can use natural resources to stay alive and keep healthy. Some examples of natural resources are water, clean air, animals, forests, soil, fossil fuels like oil and coal, and minerals like gold and copper. Water is the most important of all natural resources.

1. (Oil – Water – Copper) and coal are fossil fuels.
2. Copper is a (mineral – fossil fuel – energy).
3. (Soil – Storm – Water) is the most important to stay alive.
4. (Gold – Oil – Coal) is one of the fossil fuels.

2 Read the following text and complete: (4Ms)

**floods – droughts – pollution – Climate – temperature**

... change is about how we are changing the weather with pollution. The ... is rising and the glaciers are melting. This means the sea levels are rising, too. When the sea gets higher, we get ... . When the temperature rises we get ... because the water evaporates.

3 Read the following text and answer the questions below: (4Ms)

Egypt is a beautiful Arab country in the north east of Africa. The first language in Egypt is Arabic. Egypt is famous for its fine weather, the pyramids, Egyptian museum, Sphinx, Khan El Khalili and lots of other things. The River Nile, the longest river in the world, runs through it. Most of the Egyptians live in the Nile valley because its soil is very rich, so farmers are able to grow many crops.

Choose the correct answer:

1. The people of Egypt speak (Egyptian – Arabic – English).
2. Most Egyptians live in the (desert – River Nile – Nile valley).

Answer these questions:

3. What's Egypt famous for? ▶ .....
4. What does the underlined word "it" refer to? ▶ .....

4 Choose the correct word:

1. He ( ..... ) fish for lunch.
2. How (often – much – many) does it weigh?
3. Maha (is always – always is – always) good at math.
4. How ( ..... ) do you visit your grandparents?
5. There are 100 centimeters in a ( ..... ).
6. My grandma ( ..... ) me money.

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. you – do – How – heat wave – in a – keep cool?  
.....
2. climate – desert – special – has – The – a very.  
.....

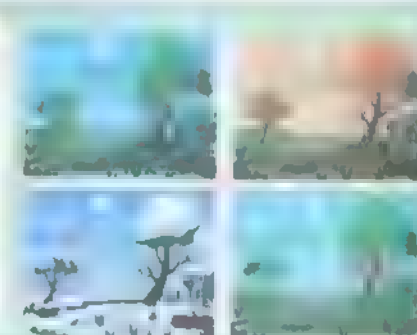
6 Punctuate the following sentence: (11Ms)

○ how often do you play tennis, heba

7 Write a paragraph of (.....) words using the following elements: (7Ms)

**"How is the weather like in Egypt?"**

summer – winter – fall – spring – desert  
– coasts



Country

COME TO CANADA





FICTION READER





BY LOUISA ESSENHIGH  
ILLUSTRATED BY NATALIE ONTELOA

# 1 Look. Which country are these things from?

- 

a pole on which totems are hung or on which the images of totems are carved.
- 

the leaf of the maple, used as a symbol of Canada.
- 

شراب القيقب  
syrup produced from the sap of certain maples, especially the sugar maple.
- 

دب

## 2 Where is Maisie from? What does she say about the things in Exercise 1?

Hi, I'm Maisie. I'm from Canada and I love my country. I'm going to tell you some special things about it. Here we go!

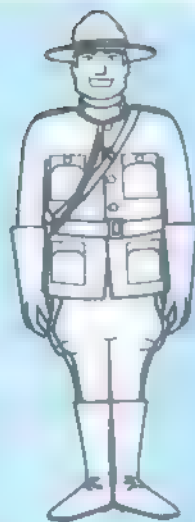
Canada is north of North America and its capital is Ottawa. It's the second largest country in the world, after Russia. It has a really cool red and white flag with a **maple leaf** on it. Totem poles, which are sculptures, are very important to us. You can find them around Canada. They are about families in each place and tell stories about the people who live there. They are painted in bright colors, and are art, history, and a story all together! Here in Canada, we have lots of different **landscapes** and climates. Some parts of Canada are very cold. Some are warm. I love Canada's bears – they live in the cold woods and they're very beautiful. But they're a bit scary because **they're very big, and sometimes very hungry!**

The last thing I wanted to tell you about is **maple syrup**: it's sweet and very nice, and we eat it on pancakes for breakfast a lot. You have to try it! So that's my amazing country! Tell me about your country and what you love about it.



### 3 Listen, read, and color:

Hi, it's Maisie again! One more thing I want to tell you about is our police. They're very kind and help keep us all safe. They have an awesome uniform, too – they wear it on special days. First of all, they wear a light brown leather hat. It has a wide brim to protect their faces from the sun. Then, they have a beautiful red jacket with a dark brown leather belt and long dark brown leather gloves. Their pants are dark blue and have a yellow stripe down the side. Their boots are dark brown leather, too. On normal days, their uniform is quite different – they wear a gray shirt, dark blue pants, and a hat. In the colder parts of Canada, they wear a very thick coat to keep warm.



خاصة. بادئ ذي بدء، يرتدون قبعة جلدية بنية فاتحة. لها حافة واسعة لحماية وجوههم من أشعة الشمس. ثم، لديهم سترة حمراء جميلة مع حزام جلدي بني داكن وأقفال جلدية بني داكن طويلة. بنطالهم أزرق داكن ولهم شريط أصفر على الجانب. أحذيتهم جلدية بني داكن، أيضًا. في الأيام العادية، زيهم مختلف تمامًا – يرتدون قميصًا رماديًا، بنطالًا أزرق داكن، وقبعة. في المناطق الباردة من كندا، يرتدون معطفًا سميكًا جدًا للدفء.

### 4 Work with a partner. Discuss:

1. What do you think of the Canadian police uniform?
2. Imagine you are talking to Maisie. Draw and describe the Egyptian police summer uniform to her.

## AMIR AND HIS LIZARD



Amir, Mariam, Mom, and Dad are having lunch together. Mom cooked Amir's favorite dish, molokhia and chicken. But Amir isn't happy. "What's the matter, Amir? Don't you like your lunch?" asked Mom. "The food is delicious, thanks, Mom," replied Amir. He sounded sad.

أمير، مريم، الأم والأب يتناولون العشاء معًا. أعدت الأم طبق أمير الملوخية والدجاج لكن أمير ليس سعيدًا. سألت الأم: ما الأمر يا أمير؟ ألا تحب غداك؟ أجاب أمير: "الطعام شهى شكرًا يا أمي" وبدأ حزينا.

"What's the matter, Amir?" asked Dad. "Don't you feel well?"

"I'm fine, Dad. But I didn't have a very happy day at school," replied Amir.

"Oh, no! You usually love school. What happened?"



"We showed our favorite pet posters today," explained Amir. "But your poster was amazing!" said Mariam. "Why are you sad?" "Well, everyone else's poster showed cats, rabbits, hamsters or fish – you know, pets everyone has. And my poster was about Lizzy, my lizard."

أوضح أمير: "فمما نعرض ملصقاتنا للحيوانات الأليفة المفضلة اليوم. قالت مريم: "لكن ملصقك رائع!" "لماذا أنت حزين؟" "حسنًا، جميع الملصقات الأخرى أظهرت القطط، الأرانب، فأر الهامستر أو الأسماك. أنت الأليف المعتادة التي يملكها كل منهم وكان ملصقي عن ليزي، سحليتي.

"When I showed my poster, everyone laughed. They said, 'What a strange pet!' And Youssef said, 'Lizzy is ugly!'"

said Amir, almost in tears.

"Listen," said Dad kindly. "People sometimes say things like that when they don't know enough information. The best you can do is to explain why Lizzy is such a good pet! Learn more about reptiles, and explain why they're amazing, not ugly!" "That's a good idea, Dad. I'll do that." Amir felt happier and started to enjoy his molokhia.



في تلك الليلة، قام أمير بكتابة ملصقه عن الحشرات. عندما أظهره لوالديه وأصدقائه، ضحكوا عليه وقالوا: "ما هذا الحيوان الغريب؟" و"ليزي قبيحة!" قال يوسف. شعر أمير بالحزن وبدأ يستمتع بالملوخية.

Later that evening, Amir looked online. He found a reptile club nearby. He sent an email to ask if he could visit. He was very excited when he got an email saying, "Yes, you're very welcome to visit us!"



في تلك الليلة، نظر أمير على الإنترنت. وجد ناديًا للزواحف قريبًا من منزله. أرسل بريد إلكترونيًا لطلب السماح بزيارتهم. عندما حصل على إجابة إيجابية، كان سعيدًا جدًا. تلقى رسالة بريد إلكتروني تقول: "نعم، نرحب جدًا بزيارتك لنا!"

A few days later, Dad drove Amir and Mariam to the reptile club. There, they met Hany, a reptile expert. He welcomed them and explained that he is a type of scientist called a herpetologist. "Like you, Amir, I was interested in reptiles, and now it's my job!"



Amir smiled. "Oh, I didn't know that someone who works with reptiles is called a herpetologist. What a cool job!" he said.

يا أمير والآن هي وظيفتي! ابتسم أمير. قال: "أوه، لم أكن أعرف أن من يعمل مع الزواحف يُدعى هرپيتولوجيست. عمل رائع!"

Hany showed Amir and Mariam lots of different reptiles – snakes, lizards, geckos, and tortoises. "It's important to look after them well,

isn't it?" asked Mariam. "I like the tortoises. Do they live a long time?"

"Yes," replied Hany. "And be careful. You should read and learn about them.

All reptiles are an important part of the food chain, too. Tortoises can live to be 100 years old! Can you come with me on a field trip tomorrow?"

Amir and Mariam looked at Dad. "Of course!" Dad was excited too!



عرض هاني لأمير ومريم الكثير من الزواحف المختلفة – ثعابين وسحالي وأبراص. سألته مريم: "من المهم الاعتناء بهم جيدًا، أليس كذلك؟ أنا أحب السلاحف. هل يعيشون لفترة طويلة؟" أجاب هاني: "نعم، يمكن أن تعيش السلاحف حتى 100 عام! يمكنك القدوم معي في رحلة ميدانية غدًا."

Early the next morning, Dad, Mariam, and Amir met Hany at the club.

"It's important to have the right tools," Hany explained. "I love reptiles, but I know some can be dangerous. But you're safe with me!

Ready? Let's go!"

Soon, Hany, Dad, Mariam, and Amir left for a very special desert, which was not far from Cairo.



في وقت مبكر من صباح اليوم التالي، التقى الأب ومريم وأمير بهاني في النادي.

قال هاني: "من المهم أن يكون لديك الأدوات الصحيحة. أنا أحب الزواحف، لكنني أعرف أن بعضها قد يكون خطيرًا. لكنكم آمنون معي! هل أنتما جاهزان؟ لنذهب!"



When they arrived, they spent some time looking around. Hany showed them the best places to look. Suddenly, Amir found a gecko on a rock! "Look!" he said. "What an amazing blue color! I thought all geckos were brown!" "No, they can be different colors. Some of them can even change color!" said Hany. Amir was very happy.



عندما وصلوا، أمضوا بعض الوقت في السجول. أوضح لهم هاني أفضل الأماكن للبحث فجاءه وجد أمير على صخرة ما: انظروا! "يا له من لون أزرق مذهل! كنت أعتقد أن الأبراص جميعها بنية اللون!" "لا، يمكن أن تكون ألوان مختلفة. بعضها يمكن أن يغير لونها!" قال هاني. أمير كان سعيداً جداً.

Two weeks later, Amir was at school. Mr Bassam had something important to say: "A special guest is here to give a talk!" Amir loved talks. They were always interesting. "Who is it?" he wondered.



أسبوعين، كان أمير في المدرسة. كان لدى الأستاذ بشام شيئاً مهماً لقوله: "لدينا مهمّة هنا لإلقاء محاضرة يحب أمير المحاضرات، إنها دائماً ما تكون شيقة. وسواء من هو؟"

It was a big surprise when Hany walked in! He talked to the boys about his job and protecting the environment. He brought some reptiles for the boys to hold. Of course, he chose Amir to be his helper! All the boys, even Youssef, thought it was really cool.



كانت مفاجأة كبيرة عندما دخل هاني! تحدث إلى الأولاد عن وظيفته وحماية البيئة. فخر بعض الرواحف ليحملها الأولاد. بالطبع اختار أمير ليكون مساعده! كل الأولاد، حتى يوسف، اعتقدوا أن الأمر رائع حقاً.

After the lesson, Youssef spoke to Amir. "I'm sorry, Amir," he said. "Lizzy isn't ugly. I really enjoyed Hany's talk. And now I think reptiles are amazing!" "That's OK," said Amir. "Oh, I know: why don't you come to my house? You can see Lizzy. You can feed it, too!" "Awesome! Yes, please!" replied Youssef. "Thank you, Amir!" The two boys were friends again.



تحدث يوسف إلى أمير وقال: "أنا آسف يا أمير، ليري ليست قبيحة، لقد استمتعت كثيراً بحديث هاني. والآن أعتقد أن الزواحف رائعة!" "لا بأس، أعرف: لماذا لا تأتي إلى منزلي؟ يمكنك أن ترى ليزي. يمكنك إطعامها، أيضاً!" "رائع! نعم، من فضلك!" أجاب أمير. "شكراً لك يا أمير! أصبح الطمغان صديقين مرة أخرى."

إلى منزلتي؟ بالطبع أن تربي ليري، يمكنك إطعامها أيضاً! أجاب يوسف: "هذا رائع! نعم من فضلك! شكراً لك يا أمير! أصبح الطمغان صديقين مرة أخرى."

## Exercises on the Story

### 1 Look and write:

Amir - Dad - Hany - Mariam - Mom - Mr Bassam - Youssef - Lizzy

1.



2.



3.



4.



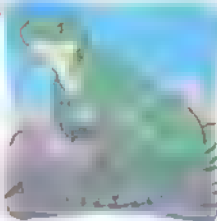
5.



6.



7.



8.



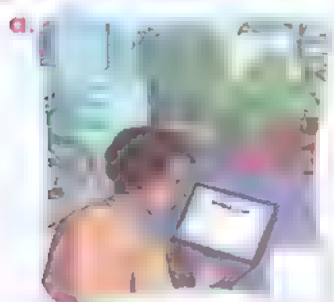
### 2 Read and write T (True) or F (False):

1. Amir doesn't like Mom's molokhia.
2. Amir's poster is about his pet lizard.

☐  
☐

3. Amir sends a letter to the reptile club.
4. Hany is a geologist.
5. Hany says that all reptiles are dangerous.
6. Mariam finds a blue gecko on a rock.
7. Hany gives a talk at Amir's school.
8. Amir invites Youssef to feed Lizzy.

**1 Put the pictures in the correct order:**



**2 Read and match:**

- |                   |                                     |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr Bassam is   | a. Amir's lizard ugly.              |
| 2. Hany is        | b. Amir and Mariam on a field trip. |
| 3. Youssef called | c. Amir to be his helper.           |
| 4. Amir found     | d. Amir's teacher.                  |
| 5. Hany invited   | e. a reptile club online.           |
| 6. Hany chose     | f. a herpetologist.                 |

**3 Read and complete:**

**amazing – dangerous – happy – special – strange**

1. At dinner, Amir wasn't very .....
2. Mariam thought that Amir's poster was .....
3. Some of Amir's classmates thought his pet was .....
4. Hany reminded Amir to be careful because some reptiles are .....
5. Mr Bassam introduced Hany as a ..... guest.

**4 Answer the following questions:**

1. Was Youssef wrong to call Lizzy "ugly"? Why?  
▶ .....
2. Why did Amir want to visit the reptile club?  
▶ .....
3. What does Youssef think of Lizzy by the end of the story?  
▶ .....
4. Do you think Amir can be a good herpetologist? Why?  
▶ .....

**5 Amir had a problem. What was it? How did he solve it? Look, read, and write:**

1. What was Amir's problem?  
▶ .....
2. What was Dad's advice?  
▶ .....
3. Who did Amir contact? Why?  
▶ .....
4. What did Mr Bassam do? How did this help?  
▶ .....

**6 What happened at the end? What made Youssef change his mind?**





Listening script  
Unit 1 Lesson 3



**Narrator 1:** Lovely tomatoes! Come and buy! How about buying some lovely red tomatoes?

Oh, I think we need some tomatoes. How much are they?

They're a good price: they're only three pounds for one kilogram.

OK. We'll have a kilogram, please.

How about buying some carrots too?

No, thank you.

Mom, please can we have a pineapple?

Hmm, yes, Ibrahim! Let's buy a nice juicy pineapple.

There you go. That'll be 20 pounds in total, please.

**Narrator 2:**  
I really like coming to your house, Grandma.

I like it when you visit me, Nada.

We haven't got a mango tree in our garden at home. We've got a lemon tree.

I know. I'm lucky to have one. Would you like to have a mango now?



Yes, please! I would also like to have your mango and coconut mahalabia later. Have you got any coconut?

Yes, I bought some in the market this morning.

**Narrator 3:** Ashraf, will you come to the market with me?

Yes, of course. What do we need to buy?

We need to buy bread and rice. What would you like for lunch on Saturday? Uncle Faisal is coming.

Oh, I would like koshari, please. It's my favorite!

OK, are there any onions in the fridge?

No, there aren't. So, we need to buy bread, rice, and onions.

**Narrator 4:** OK, what do we need to get, Amal?

Mom says three lemons and some eggs.

Here are the lemons.

The eggs are over there. Oh, and chocolate too!

Is it on Mom's list?

No, it isn't. But can I have some, please?

OK, but don't eat it until after dinner, Amal!





Listening script



Jana, can you help me unpack the bags, please?



Yes, of course. Oh, good, you bought mangoes at the market, I love mangoes. Oh, and you bought chocolate. Mmm, delicious.



Put that in the cupboard, please. It's for dessert tomorrow, We only have chocolate on Saturdays - it isn't very healthy.



OK. Where shall I put the cookies?



Please put them in the top cupboard You can have one after school tomorrow, but just one - they aren't very healthy!



OK. I'll put the bananas in the fruit bowl on the table.



Thank you. Is the chicken in the fridge? It's for shawerma for lunch today.



Yes, it's there with the carrots.



Thank you, Jana. Do you want Om Ali for dessert tonight? I bought a bag of nuts.



Yes, please, Mom! That's my favorite!



Listening script  
Unit 2 Lesson 2



Hi, I'm Dalia. I'm good at playing football and making cakes. I'm bad at playing handball.

Aser is my brother. He's good at playing tennis and he's bad at helping me in the kitchen!

My sister's name is Salma. She's good at doing math. She is bad at tidying her room!

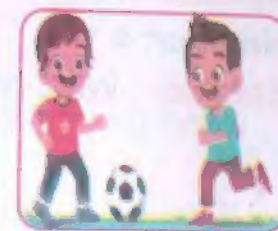


Listening script  
Unit 2 Lesson 3



I love my sport - kicking a ball on a pitch is my favorite thing.

أنا أحب رياضي - ركل الكرة في الملعب هو الشيء المفضل لي.



Being in a swimming pool and doing this sport is the best thing for me. I feel like a different person.

أن أكون في حمام السباحة وأمارس هذه الرياضة هو أفضل شيء بالنسبة لي. أشعر كأنني شخص مختلف.



I like the way I can do lots of different moves. I like high kicks best. My suit for this sport is white. أحب الطريقة التي أقوم فيها بعمل الكثير من الحركات المختلفة أكثر ما أحب هي الركلات العالية. البدلة التي أرتديها لتلك الرياضة بيضاء اللون.



I love this sport because I'm very good at it. You play on a small court with walls all around. You have a small racket and you move very fast. You get really hot too.

أنا أحب هذه الرياضة لأنني جيدة. بها أنت تلعب في ملعب صغير تحيط به الحوائط لديك مضرب صغير وأنت تتحرك بسرعة كبيرة ويزداد جسمك سخونة.



I think it's an awesome sport and I practice a lot in the summer. They have tennis courts in the park and I go there with my friends.

أعتقد أنها رياضة رائعة وأنا أأدرب كثيرًا في فصل الصيف فهم لديهم ملاعب تنس في الحديقة وأنا اذهب هناك مع أصدقائي.



Listening script  
Unit 3 Lesson 1

Narrator: 1

Speaker: Youssef went to the shopping mall. He bought some striped pajamas.

Narrator: 2

Speaker: Nesma went to the park. She took a spotted umbrella.

Narrator: 3

Connect 5



## Listening Scripts

**Speaker :** Amira went to school. She wore her striped uniform.

**Narrator:** 4

**Speaker :** Wael played in the rain. He wore a coat and a spotted scarf.

### Listening script Unit 4 Lesson 3

What is eco-tourism?



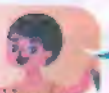
Hello, Sherif. Thank you for coming to talk to us. Sherif is a tour guide in Hurghada . Tell us about eco-tourism, please. What is it?



Hello, Dalia. Eco-tourism is very exciting . It's tourism that looks after the environment and helps local people.



How does it help the environment and people?



Eco-tourists don't like to travel by plane because of the pollution planes cause. They travel by train, on foot, or by bike.



I see. Where do they stay?



They don't like big hotels. They stay in small, local hotels or pay to stay in people's houses.



What do they do when they travel?



They like to learn about local wildlife projects and local culture.



Can you give me an example?



Of course. Here in Egypt, we have some very nice projects in the Red Sea, preserving the coral reefs and the sea animals. Tourists come to the Red Sea and the guides tell them where they can dive and how they can be with the animals.



That sounds very good ! Thank you for your time, Sherif.

## Listening Scripts



### Listening script Unit 4 Lesson 3



1. Eco-tourism is an exciting idea. It looks after the environment and helps local people.

السياحة البيئية فكرة مدهشة. إنها تعتني بالبيئة وتساعد السكان المحليين.

2. Eco-tourists don't like to travel by plane because of the pollution that planes cause.

لا يحب السياح أصدقاء البيئة السفر بالطائرة بسبب التلوث الذي تسببه الطائرات.

3. They stay in small, local hotels or pay to stay in people's houses.

يقيم السياح أصدقاء البيئة في فنادق محلية صغيرة أو يدفعون مقابل الإقامة في منازل الناس.

4. They like to learn about local wildlife projects and local culture.

يحب السياح أصدقاء البيئة التعرف على مشاريع الحياة البرية المحلية والثقافة المحلية.

5. Here in Egypt, we have some very nice projects looking after the coral reefs.

هنا في مصر لدينا بعض المشاريع الرائعة التي تعتني بالشعاب المرجانية.

6. Tourists come to the Red Sea and the guides tell them where they can dive.

يأتي السائحين إلى البحر الأحمر ويخبرهم المرشدون أين يمكنهم الغوص.



### Listening script Unit 6 Lesson 1



Good morning, everyone! I'm bringing you the news of the weather in Egypt today. It's going to be rainy in Cairo.



Rainy in Cairo? How often does it rain in Cairo? It's always sunny there!



I know, but today it's rainy.



What about Sharm El-Sheikh?



It's never very cold in Sharm El-Sheikh, but today we have some ice.



## Listening Scripts



I don't believe it! What about Alexandria? -



It's going to be windy. That's normal - it is sometimes windy in Alexandria.



Well, thank you. And, finally, what about Luxor?



Oh, this is very important : Luxor is going to have a storm, so stay at home!



### Listening script Unit 6 Lesson 4



He was climbing on an island with his two cats. He fell onto a beach and hurt his wrist. But he was very lucky - he had a knife, so he could make a bandage and write a message in the sand. Two hours later, people came to save him!

امتحانات المراجعة والإجابات النموذجية لكل  
تمارين الكتاب موجودين في ملحق الجرامر.